THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

THE LAHORE PAPER tells us that the landslip on the road from Kashmir to Marri was worse than at first reported. Besides the slip already mentioned, a much larger one took place on the Kashmir side of Kohala, which has completely stopped the road and prevented several passengers from returning to Marri. We sympathise with the *detenus*, but these are inseparable *disagremens* of mountain travelling in the rainy season. Mountains cherish no respect for rank, and an unruly little scarp near the Darjeeling Himmalayan Railway was ill-bred enough the other day to shut up the road against our Lieutenant-Governor for several hours. It is a pity no Commission under Section 28 can be issued against the hillling.

THE French Government is sending out a scientific mission to India. The mission consists of Dr. Poussie, who comes to study Ethnology and Natural History, and Dr. Gustave Le Bon, who comes to make drawings of architectural remains and monuments from the earliest period down to that of the Mogul Emperors. Frenchmen have always done more for science than Englishmen. It was from one of them that the natives of Bengal first learnt the art of taxidermy. In archæology we very much want a departure from hobbies and hackneyed grooves of Fergusson and Cunningham.

THE *Anjuman-i-Punjab* learns that the Muhammadans of Lahore have opened a school for the children of those of their co-religionists who cannot afford to pay for their son's education. The subjects taught will be Persian and Urdu, besides the principles of Muhammadan theology and the traditions of the Prophet. We think, the primitive *muktab* would serve the purpose as well, considering the nature of the subjects to be taught. Why then is this hankering after foreign models?

LATE ADVICES state that the heavy fall of rain in Behar has dissipated the fears of a famine in that quarter. But we are sorry to say, the clerk of the weather is yet unrelenting as far as Bengal is concerned, where many districts are threatened with a severe scarcity if not actual famine.

BEHAR TELEGRAMS tell us, the Maharani of Tekari treated the Behar Light Horse to a well got up entertainment at Gya on the night of the 15th current, and there was a party at the house of one Mr. Howard, where they danced a good dance till the small hours. It is well the Maharani should win the good-will of her intractable neighbours, though a bout and a hop in Mr. Howard's house cannot help much to revive any sympathy between the hostess and the guests. Do people at a ball ask, who paid the piper?

THE GOANESE seem to have successfully carried out their strike in refusing to elect deputies to represent the different districts unless the Portugese Governor General reduced the stamp duty, which, by the way, had risen so high that many suitors were deterred by it from bringing their cases before the judicial tribunals for adjudication. Salsette took the lead in the matter, and telegraphed to the Governor General that her people would vote against the Government candidate if he does not reduce the stamp duty, and the threat proved successful. The oppression of high stamp duty under the British rule has evoked criticism from both the highest tribunals and the people; they have made themselves hoarse by crying against the measure; but our Jove remains unmoved. We are averse to coercive measures, and would be the last persons to preach a strike, but we beg once more to impress upon our Governors that they ought not to sell justice at the high price they have fixed upon it. Instead of making it a source of gain to them, they should so reduce their rate as just to make justice pay its own way.

WE SEE that Mr. W. C. Bonnerji has again been gazetted to officiate for the Standing Counsel. Anglo-Indian surmises had put his claims very low; but in his appointment we find that the wish of the Defence Associationists has not been allowed to have full play.

THE *Pi* has borrowed some rancour from the *Englishman* in its defence of Government action against the Calcutta Municipality. With great and good taste the defence begins with a quail and a sneer against the Chairman. It says:—The indefatigable apologist of the Corporation of Calcutta has again put forth an elaborate paper, which his 72 masters will regard as a *chef d'œuvre*, but of which the public generally will, we imagine, entertain a very different opinion. It will remind them of the old Irish rejoinder that a case must be a very bad one which requires so much defence. It fills eight columns of the local daily journals. It affords the driest reading. It is replete with figures of attenuated interest to the public, while it abounds in patent quibbles. It concludes with the following serio-comic threat of extinction if the Commissioners stubbornly refuse to put their heads under the Government yoke. The Commissioners take affront at the expression "a scandalous satire on Local Self-Government," which has been applied to them in the course of this controversy. We believe that this expression adequately represents the general opinion formed of the Calcutta Municipality. Its affairs have been allowed to get into the hands of a clique, who affect a despotic air and resent any criticism. The assertion of public opinion cannot, however, be stifled; and until the Commissioners learn wisdom from the warnings they have received, they will live in jeopardy of coming to an untimely end."

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

A LARGE gathering of Mahomedans, we learn, took place in Bombay on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at which a Moulvie was installed as High Priest of Shaijadeya-i-Ni-zamool Fakhria, with the title of Abdool- mookeran (Vakeel of preachers), preliminary to being sent out to preach the Koran over various parts of India. A turban, which had been received from the High Priest at Simla, and said to a holy relic, was tied round the Moulvie's head by the Kazi of Bombay. Let us see what nine-days' wonder, the Islam prophet's relic achieves. This is really the time for the revival of the days of miracles! Will the *Moulvi* set out on his proselytising mission as a *Fakir*?

THE PROFESSORS of the University of Jena, who have been investigating the effect of tobacco upon the human system, report that moderate quantities of the weed may be used without injurious effects. They say that the soldiers on active service in Germany are very properly furnished with smoking tobacco, because smoking enables them to endure severer fatigue upon smaller nutrition and with greater alacrity and confidence than would otherwise be the case. The antitobacconists will doubtless roar at this, but a drug that has come to universal use in India within three centuries will always laugh with scorn whatever counterblast can be brought to bear upon it.

THE TIMES has received a telegram of the declaration of war between France and China. The aggressive conduct of France and its thirst for glory and extension of colonial possession has brought on this crisis. The French will have a hard nut to crack this time. Assuredly, it will prove a much more stiff affair than the Madagascar one, and that is not yet broken.

THE Bombay Government *Gazette* has officially declared for the acquisition of strips of land, in all about 260 miles in length and 200 feet in breadth, in the districts of Puna, Sattara, Belgaum and Dharwar, for the construction, by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, of a line of railway from Puna to Londa, to be called the West Dekhan Railway, and of another line from Hubli to Ranibanna, to be called the Southern Extension. So the Bombay Government has taken time by the forelock by anticipating the wishes of the Indian Railway Committee and the Government of India, in extending the length of railroad within its territories.

THE PETERSBURG ZEITUNG publishes a rumour coming from Teheran that more Saryk Turkomans, living to the south-east of Sarakhs, have submitted to the Russian authorities, and that the Russian troops are moving on Penjdeh, 110 miles from Herat. It also states that the increasing immigration into the new Russian provinces from Persian Khorasan is causing the Shah's Government considerable annoyance. This presages no good. The move of Russia towards Herat is slow but sure. We have all along maintained that the professions of friendliness of Russia towards Great Britain are but lip-deep and Machiavelian; and the Home Government ought not to rest satisfied with the dilimitation of the Afghan frontier, which will have little weight with the Russian Government in the pursuit of its aggressive policy.

ON THE STATE of public feeling in the Bhagulpore Division, the Commissioner reports that the interest taken last year in the Ilbert Bill subsided with the passing of the modified Act, "leaving behind some traces of ill-feeling between the educated natives and Europeans and Eurasians." The local self-government scheme has dropped wholly out of sight. The Rent Bill is much discussed amongst the zemindars, and has led the ryots to hope that the rents may be reduced all round to the level of twenty years ago. Yes, such is the impression among the Bengal ryots too; and this false hope has led to a strike among the ryots of Mymensing to withhold payment of their legitimate rents to the zemindars. Ought not Government to undeceive them of the false hopes they are entertaining of the reduction of their rents "to the level of twenty years ago"? The ryots should bear in mind that two Lieutenant-Governors who were overflowing with the milk of human kindness for them, ended by imposing two new taxes on them, and the relief, if any, that they may derive from the Tenancy Bill, may be swallowed up by a third.

THE *Indian Agriculturist* calls attenion to a very curious statement by Mr. Wakefield, the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, as to the adulteration of wheat in the Ferozepore district. "There are ten or eleven villages in the district," says Mr. Wakefield, "in which the lower classes—chamars, sweepers etc—make it a trade to supple different coloured earths to suit the colour and size of the different kinds of grain. The earth is worked up into small grains to look like wheat. In another village there is a favourite pond where carts stop on purpose to have the grain watered." In Calcutta, we know, the earth dug out by rats comes ready prepared in little nodules, and is largely used for adulterating rice. But Mr. Bright teaches us that adulteration is a necessary corollary of competition and civilized political economy, and in England is mixed chicory in coffee, cocculus indicus in beer, and copperas and sulphuric acid in pickles.

THE *Daily News* is authorised to announce that the proposed conference on the Indian Civil Service is postponed for the present, owing to the impending political crises.

A GHASTLY FAMILY tragedy occured some time ago at Dala, three marches distant from Khandahar. A man went out one evening to irrigate his fields, leaving his wife alone at home. On returning after dark, he discovered that another man had entered his house. In a fit of rage and jealousy he drew his sword and cut down the intruder; and found out when too late that he had killed his brother, upon which the Afghan dropped his *talwar*, and tried to rush out of the house. But the father of the two men, who had posted himself opposite the door with a loaded gun, to shoot the supposed offender if he tried to make his escape, no sooner noticed in the darkness a man rushing out from the door, than he fired, and with a true aim. The old man, on discovering that one night had deprived him of both his sons, and that one of them had fallen by his own hands, destroyed himself on the spot. Tragedy, indeed!

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

SAYS United India:—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Governor of Madras seem to be quite unfit for their responsible positions. Both of them have rendered themselves very unpopular by their constant opposition to the best interests of the people, and the universal desire of the people of Bengal and Madras is to see them resign their posts. In Bengal life and honour have become literally unsafe on account of the vagaries of the Police and the Magistrates. His Honour is really too old and in-

firm to hold the reins of the Government, and he, owes it a duty to himself and the province under his charge, to retire as early as he can. He has been serving long, and there is no doubt that he has saved a good deal of money. His health is gradually declining, and we are really at a loss to understand why should he torture himself to death by working for a people who would be better without him. We are sorry to observe that His Honour is falling low in the estimation of the people for the hot-headed actions of some of his young Secretaries.

SAYS THE same authority :—"The Burdwan is fast on its way to the fate which has overtaken all the other great Zemindars in Bengal. But for the large amount of money which has been hoarded in the vaults of the Reserve Treasury by his ancestors, the young Maharaja would have come to grief long before this. We would advise the present incumbent of the Gadee to make a searching inquiry as to the management of his affairs during the last four years. But we fear that any word of advice, from the public or from his friends, is not likely to reach his ears, in the present state of things; and the fate of the Raj is sealed." Nothing could be more deplorable than the above even if it contains but a particle of truth. But does it?

THERE IS some talk in military circles of the Duke of Connaught taking part in the Soudan campaign, and of a Native Contingent being sent.

ORDERS have been passed by the Government of India for the re-organization of the Subordinate Medical Department. Important changes are involved in the new scheme, and generally the condition of the Department will be improved thereby. It is the apothecary who will profit by the change, but the hard working Assistant Surgeon will have to grovel on his poor pittance without a hope of improvement. What a fine time for the Anglo-Indians and their coloured progeny!

AN EXHIBITION of a scientific character will shortly be held at Philadelphia, U. S. to which Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is to be deputed by the Indian Government.

A LADY, who was walking along a Brooklyn street the other evening, was suddenly struck a powerful blow in the face by a man who was an utter stranger to her. At the police-station his explanation was that "he thought she was his wife." A happy mistake indeed!

A NATIVE butcher at Bombay has been committed to jail for one month, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 (with the alternative of two months' further imprisonment,) for exposing putrid meat for sale at the Crawford Market. The Market Superintendent "could not say whether the meat was the flesh of a sheep or a buffalo, it was so extremely decomposed." Many a Calcutta butcher would not fare better, if strict supervision were kept over their stalls.

TO THOSE who are so much exercised in mind on account of the adulteration of water in our Bazar milk, an article from the *Times* reprinted in to-day's *Englishman* under the heading of "Butter" should prove interesting. "Take a bottle of the lard, or raw fat, pressed out by hydraulic pressure from the gut, or caul fat of the animal, generally heated to a temperature of 125o deg. Fahrenheit; mix it with a little cotton seed oil; put in a little salt and annotto prepared with potash, or soda, to colour it, and mix together on your plate; and a small percentage of natural butter, and a little nitric acid, and you have the whole thing." The pressed matter obtained from fat or oil is known under the names of oleomargarine, laudine and snine, and two-thirds of the quantity produced from the offals of slaughter houses are sent to the good people of England for use as butter. Cheese is also produced in an equally spurious manner, and to as large an extent. From a Parliamentary paper it appears that milk in England is made up to a considerable extent of sheep's brain and chalk with an adequate allowance of water from the nearest pump. After that our Gowalas may hide their diminished heads, for they know nothing more than water and *palo* starch, neither of which is injurious to health. And those who can afford to pay the full price can be at no loss to find pure milk in any quantity. Municipal interference in such matters always tends to enhance the price without improving the quality of the articles subjected to it. There is a broad line of demarcation between injurious and uninjurious adulteration. It is unpleasant doubtless to have weak milk, but it is a great deal worse to have to pay double or treble for it. It is easy enough to boil down watered milk to any consistency required.

MR. SRINATH DUTT, one of the successful students from the Cirencester College, has been appointed Assistant to the Manager of the Mourbhanj Estate. Relying on the wisdom of the Bengal Office we must take it for granted, that the agricultural science acquired by Mr. Dutt will prove most useful amidst the Uriah khatta-books of a zemindari kachari in the Bœotia of India. And yet the *Englishman* complains that the people do not appreciate the kindness of the Lord of Belvedere.

THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

A POONA paper understands that Government have ruled that a sum of Rupees 126 should be levied from the Kolhapur Durbar, on account of the expenses of each of the transportation convicts annually sent to the Andamans from the Kolhapur State. A sum of Rs. 13,240 has now been demanded for the convicts already sent to that penal settlement.

THE *Eastern Review* states that the condition of affairs on the Kashgar-Turkestan frontier has become altogether intolerable for the Russians. The Chinese continue to expel Russian merchants, send back their goods, and close all the Chinese markets to the Russians, notwithstanding the Consul's protest against such violations of the Russo-Chinese commercial treaty. This aversion of China to foreigners is probably the result of their treatment by the French.

WE LEARN that some Eurasian lads resident at Banglor have registered their names for employment on the Bellari-Kistna Railway. The Agent, who recently arrived at Bangalor, has informed the applicants that he will entertain their services on a salary of Rs-15 per mensem to commence with, and he assures them that in proportion to their work their salary will be increased. But is there no Atkins among them to cow the Agent to open out better prospects for them?

WE ARE sorry to hear that General Hardinge, the Bombay Commander-in-Chief, met with a serious accident whlle hunting with the Governor's hounds on Monday. His horse put its foot into a hole, and fell, throwing General Hardinge, whose foot was caught in the stirrup. The horse rolled over and kicked the rider on the ribs, one of which it is feared is injured. General Hardinge, although he must have been much shaken, pluckily rode home.

THE *Indian Spectator* understands that "the Secretary of State has countermanded the appointment of two Europeans in the Survey Department at Madras, as they were made without previous sanction from His Lordship, being above Rs. 200 each. This may be the result of Mr. Rungiah Naidu Garu's Memorial to the Secretary of State to which we referred a few weeks ago." This is really good news. Much jobbery will be put down in the disposal of appointments, if the authorities should only use their eyes. Some more Naidu Garu memorials and things will come to their rights.

IT IS reported from Berlin that the English Government had begged of Germany to employ its influence with France in modifying its hostile attitude in the Conference and that the German Government had declined to interfere. We believe the report to be a *canard*. Why should England seek the succour of Germany at the menace of France? England knows her way sufficiently well to meet the angry looks of any continental power rather than go abegging for help and be refused.

ON THE recommendation of Sir Aucland Colvin, the Sub-Judge of Allygur, Moulvi Mahomed Sami Ulla Khan, is going to join Lord Northbrook's staff in Egypt, His Lordship having asked for an Arabic knowing native Mahomedan gentleman from India. He leaves Bombay on September 2nd. This is just like Lord Northbrook whose moderation and considerate action has so endeared him to the people of this country. We wish the Moulvi success in his mission.

THE HANKERING of France for large colonial possessions seems to be daily increasing. Paris has already heard of the virtual annexation of Cambodia and the pensioning of its King, and which to complete now, only awaits the formal ratification by the President of the Republic. This War with China is the effect of its greed; but the doctors say that too much appetite is the effect of some wasting disease which kills the patient:—pace Todleben's case Is there no good doctor in France to remind her of the fact?

WE HEAR, it has been settled that two British Regiments will be sent to Egypt from India with their Indian followers and that *post-haste*. May we venture to hope that India will, this time, be exempted from bearing the costs of the Egyptian expedition. India will be in no way benefitted by the Egyptian muddle, and it would be a standing reproach to the Home Government if it again saddles India with the cost of the bootless Egyptian war.

REUTER has telegraphed to our contemporary of the *Englishman* to say that news received from the west coast of Africa state that Doctor Nachtigul, the German Consul General has arrived on the coast of Lower Guinea, in the gunboat *Mowe*, and has hoisted the German flag at Rameroon settlement, and has also pulled down the British flag at Bageidg (?) and hoisted the German flag instead.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

THE ENGLISHMAN, in discussing the impolicy of the resignation of their posts by the Municipal Commissioners in a body, says :—"If it be urged that the cumulative effect of the simultaneous resignation of a number of elected Commissioners will be damaging to the Government view of the question, we apprehend that the facts of the whole controversy are by this time too well-known for the public confidence in the course adopted by Government to be shaken." We really do not understand what our contemporary means by "Public confidence." Does he mean by "public" unless it be Mr. Cunningham, Dr. Payne, the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal and some members of the Vice-regal Council who are well affected towards the Lieutenant-Governor and the small European population who require of India worse serfdom than ever the ancient Greeks and Romans claimed of their serfs. But we are sure the Government of India and more so His Excellency the Viceroy will not be hoodwinked by such vague generalities, the *Englishman* has been pleased to indulge itself in.

AGAIN it says *anent* the nomination of a Commissioner by the Municipality to His Honour's famous *Sanitary Commission* as desired by the Lieutenant-Governor :—"The law allows then thirty days to make their selection, but contemplates the possibility of their making default, in which case the Local Government is to appoint the third member of the Commission. *We can hardly imagine anything in worse taste or more damaging to the Municipal Commissioners than that they should abstain from co-operating as desired.*" The italics are ours. This is really in accordance with the creed of our Hare Street contemporary. He has here come out as their Mentor, as if but for him, the Commissioners would have grovelled in the dark to find out their way in this unpleasant affair.

AMONGST the distinguished visitors expected to make the grand tour of India next cold season are Lord Arthur Grosvenor and Lord Henry Grosvenor, sons of the Duke of Westminister, and the Hon. Mr. Latham.

CALCULATING that three lacs of umbrellas are annually sold in Bombay alone, the Kasir-i-Hind suggests to our countrymen—that some enterprising capitalists should start a Company for the manufacture of umbrellas in India. We grant the business would be a profitable one in every way, but it seems to us that our contemporary of Bombay has forgotten to calculate the opposition which will be offered to the trade by English merchants.

MR. IRVING BISHOP, the "thought-reader," recently had a decidedly novel experience. He undertook to find an article hidden by the Maori King. His Majesty selected a large mother o' pearl button, which he hid in his mouth. Its prompt discovery so disconcerted the King that the button slipped half way down his throat. The discovery would have been yet more unpleasant to the poor King, had the button obstinately stuck to his throat.

LE SAIGONNAIS records a remarkable case of fecundity which has occurred at the village of Camson, in the inspectorate of Mytho in Cochin China. An annamite woman gave birth to two boys on the 20th June, and on the following day to a boy and a girl. The two first and the mother subsequently died, but the other children were alive at the time the account of the affair was published.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer got a rare windfall by the death of the Duke of Buccleuch, as the succession and legacy duty paid by his eldest son in respect to the Scotch properties alone amounts to £220,000. Yet, the Duke was not the richest peer in the land.

THE Sanitary Commissioner in his report for the past year says :—"A noticeable feature in the cholera history of the year is the progress of the disease in the Darjeeling District. Commencing in the Terai, the disease spread over the whole district with epidemic virulence, excepting the large hill tract east of the Teesta and several villages west of that river. Localities which had not been visited since 1877 were invaded this year; tea-gardens and other places further in the hills than Darjeeling were attacked; plains and hills were both affected; the Darjeeling Municipality, at an elevation of over 7,000, did not entirely escape." May we prepare ourselves for a Commission under Section 28 against the

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Darjeeling Municipality, which includes some of the Government Secretaries? But, perhaps, cholera *travels* in Darjeeling but is *bred* by Municipal Commissioners in Calcutta.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

IN THE course of his speech at the meeting held at the Dalhousie Institute on the 8th instant, to protest against 'the policy of the Secretary of State to exclude Englishmen and their descendants from certain classes of appointments under Government,' the redoubtable Mr. Atkins used a very novel argument, which but for his thorough-bred and well-disciplined imagination no other mortal could have so easily divined. He said that by this exclusion "the policy of Government is to compel Englishmen and the descendants of domiciled Englishmen in this country *to enter into matrimonial alliances with the native population*, with the Asiatic proper." Bravo! That beats Master Britannicus hollow, and for the sake of morality we do hope this is the object of Government and it will work it out thoroughly and unflinchingly. Looking to the enormous increase of mulattos created without any "matrimonial alliances," since the arrival of Europeans in this country it is high time that something should be done to check it. Christianity will thereby benefit.

THE INDIAN MIRROR has received a telegram from London, announcing that at a successful public breakfast in London at which several members of Parliament and other gentlemen interested in India were present to consider and discuss Indian questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson presiding, the Member for Bradford strongly urged that "with a view to represent the interests of India in the House of Commons, a native of that country, like Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, should immediately sta d as a candidate for an English constituency." The proposal, we are told, "was warmly received by all present, and has since been cordially supported by the London *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*." The *Mirror* earnestly calls "on the princes and people of India to come forward promptly to co-operate towards the return of an Indian gentleman as member to the House of Commons. When a body of Liberal English gentlemen are ready to support his candidature, it is not unlikely that a liberal English borough may be found to elect him as its representative." It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.'

IT HAS now been definitely settled that Mr. W. Edgar C. S. I., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, will succeed Mr. F. B. Peacock in the Bengal Secretariat.

WE HEAR that all Deputy Inspectors of Schools who are continuously in a district for 5 years will be transferred from their posts. They have been asked to name districts where they want a transfer to.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications:—1. The Sketch Book (as revised by the author.) 2. Journal of the East India Association Vol. XV. 3. Report of the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpore and Mussorie for 1883-84. 4. Report of the Court of Wards N. W. P. for 1882-83. 5. Navajiban for Bhadra.

THERE WERE 210 deaths during the week ending 16th August of which 10 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 74 from fever, 23 from bowel-complaints, and the rest from other causes.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following tetegrams of the week:

London, August 19th—News from South America states that a conspiracy has been discovered against General Gonzales, President of Mexico, and that two Generals connected with it have been shot.

Latest account from the Continent regarding cholera states that the epidemic is again on the increase in Toulon, and continues to spread in Italy.

Franz Liszt, the pianist, has been struck with blindness. The *Times*, in its issue of this morning publishes a telegram from Foochow, stating that Li-Hung Chang has been ordered by his Government to return to Nankin from Shanghai; and that 5,000 Chinese troops are proceeding to Kelung from the south for the purpose of expelling the French from that place.

20th.—Cholera has made its appearance in Birmingham, and several deaths from that cause have already occurred there. News received from the West Coast of Africa states that Dr. Nachigal, the German Consul General in the Gunboat *Mowe*, has arrived on the coast of Lower Guinea, and has hoisted the German flag at Chameroon's settlement, and has also pulled down the British flag at Bageid (?), and hoisted the German flag instead.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1884.

THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS.

THE bold stand which the Commissioners have almost to a man made with regard to the recent action of the Local Government must of needs command the respect of all right-thinking men and of all who have been watching their affairs most closely and with a breathless interest. It will no doubt prove to them a source of very great consolation to know that they have, on this most important occasion, at this acute crisis, the sympathy and support of the public who fully appreciate their services. It is impossible to overestimate the value of the concensus of public opinion which declares in the most distinct and unmistakable language that their condemnation has been harsh, hasty and unmerited. Only two dissenting voices marred the unanimity with which the Commissioners at their meeting of Thursday last adopted the resolution of Mr. Gasper, "that the Commissioners in meeting record their respectful protest against the appointment of a Commission under Section 28 as implying a harsh and unmerited condemnation of their Sanitary Administration." We should have liked very much if the Resolution had included an appeal to the India Government, but such as it is we fully approve of it, and it is gratifying to observe that the Chairman himself accorded a most loyal support to this resolution. As one of the Commissioners very appropriately remarked, it is strange that such an inauspicious moment should have been chosen by the Government for condemning the Municipality, because, in the words of the mover of the resolution, the Epoch of filth and dirt and the Epoch of confusion in Calcutta had barely closed, and the Epoch of Sanitation in the annals of the Municipal Administration of the Town had just begun, with the appointment of the Conservancy Committee in 1882. As has been most conclusively shown by the Chairman, the Commissioners did more in 1882 than they did in 1881 and more in 1883-84 than in 1882-83. While their own Government are condemning them in unmeasured language for the work they have done, their services are recognised abroad and the Mayor of the distant city of Adelaide pay them a tribute of respect by asking for a description of their sewerage conditions! The spectacle is singular and replete with instruction, which we hope will not be lost upon those who have the interests of Municipal freedom at heart.

A contemporary has remarked that "the Commissioners may dispute *ad nauseam* the premises on which the Government have determined to take action, but the decision on the premises has gone against them and the fact cannot be overlooked that the law has been put in motion." Are we then really to believe that the case of the Government is so very desperate that it is afraid of facing the facts that may be put forward in justification of the position that has been taken by the Commissioners, because forsooth the decision on certain premises whether right or wrong has gone against them? The Commissioners may or may not apply for and succeed in getting an injunction, they may or may not resign in a body, they may or may not do a thousand other things, but nothing that they can or will do can in the least affect the strength of the facts and figures that they themselves or the Commission which is to supersede them may adduce, and if, as our contemporary has suggested, no amount of discussion of the premises can alter the Government decision, the Government will have most undoubtedly shown that it is bent upon the destruction of representative institutions in this country by any means, fair or foul, and will therefore have most deservedly forfeited the respect and confidence of the people. But if even the discussion of the premises be of no avail so far as the Government is concerned, it will have a most telling effect on the public on whose support the Commissioners have as a matter of course entirely to depend. We would therefore recommend that the Commissioners should not despair as if "all is lost," but should fortify their position by fresh facts and figures. Let them fight tooth and nail for every inch of ground they have to yield and if they have to succumb at last they will do so with the consciousness that they have discharged their duties towards their fellow-citizens *completely*. In the concluding paragraph of their reply to the Government letter of the 16th of July they said that from the path of progressive improvement on which they have entered they will not swerve and they have no intention of allowing any change of policy in this respect, whether his Honor on the receipt of their letter continued to think it necessary to augment their difficulties by passing that practical condemnation of their work which the appointment of a committee under section 28 would involve. The public have full confidence in their declaration that they will not swerve from the path of progressive improvement under any circumstances and expect to see them act manfully in the light of the principle enunciated by them in the extract quoted above. They owe it to themselves, to those whose interests they are bound to protect, and to the country at large, not to swerve from the path indicated, and to hold on and fight so long as independence and self-respect are not at stake. Resignation in a body may be the ultimate course which the dogged persistence of the Government in a mistaken and mischievous policy may force them to adopt, but inspite of all that has been said and written to the contrary, we cannot pronounce ourselves in favour of an *immediate* resignation. We cannot endorse the opinion of our contemporary, the *Indian Daily News*, who advocates that the Commissioners should resign, because in December next there is sure to be another conflict, for the recommendation of the superseding Commission will interfere with their budget for the next year. However certain such a conflict may be, there is no reason why the resignation should take place in anticipation of *that*. Owing to the lateness of the hour last Thursday's meeting had to be adjourned and the resolution which stood in the Chairman's name did not come on. The resolution reads thus: "That while recording their protest against the appointment of a Commission under Section 28, the Commissioners nevertheless deem it their duty to exercise the right conferred upon them by law and appoint one member of the Corporation." It needs no prophet to tell that the vast majority of the Commissioners who have adopted Mr. Gasper's resolution will be so wanting in self-respect and sense of honor as to deem it their duty to emphasize their own condemnation. They have done enough, they have rendered their services most ungrudgingly; in rendering the most thankless service they have in many cases put themselves to considerable inconvenience, and in return of those services they have been snubbed, and censured, and they need do no more; they need not sacrifice their self-respect, and they will not do so. One of our contemporaries is aware that there are individuals in the Corporation to whom the Lieutenant-Governor's "grave displeasure" with the corporate body cannot in away attach. We hope it is not so. The insult offered to the Corporation is an insult to each and every individual member; and that it is so was admitted by the Chairman himself when he said that he felt the weight of the "grave displeasure" more than any one else. We have no doubt that all right thinking members of the Corporation deem themselves equally stultified by the action of the Government and will do all that lies in their power to maintain its honor in tact and unsullied. Let them not learn to fly because it is hard to fight. We would repeat, let them hold on in their posts of self-imposed responsibility as guardians of public interests. If resign they must —as we are afraid will be their most painful duty to do in the end, if the Government will persist doggedly in its erroneous and dangerous policy— let them appeal to their constituents the rate-payers at a public meeting assembled once more. Let there be no occasion for the imputation that they have been hasty and rash and unmindful of the sacred duties that they owe the country. Resist this most arbitary action of the Government by all available constitutional means, and if they do not avail, then resign by all means.

THE MYMENSING MEMORIAL.

WE commented in a recent issue on the merits of the Midnapore rent case, in which Government, in zemindaries which are under its direct management, has been trying to drive very hard bargains with the ryots, and has been so very exacting in its demands, that the tenants have at

last been obliged to resist its action in a Court of justice. While the Government has been fulminating its bulls against the tyrranical landlords of the province who capriciously enhance rents and oppress their tenantry, it has been increasing its demands to such an extent that the ryots can no longer quietly submit to its action, but has appealed to law to restrain the oppressive proceedings of the Government. We would ask our readers now to look upon another side of the picture. Not long ago the zemindars of the Mymensingh district submitted a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, complaining of the non-payment of rent and of the generally defiant attitude of their ryots. The reply given to the memorialists is characteristic of the present *regime*. The Lieutenant-Governor having given his careful attention to the memorial, and the reports of the Collector of Mymensingh and the Commissioner of the Division, has come 'reluctantly' to the conclusion that the Government must for the present abstain from interference in this matter. We wonder His Honor does not see that such abstaining from interference simply means abdication of the functions of Government. If Government is unable to establish security of life and property, then virtually the reign of law is over, and the country relapses once more into a state of lawlessness and anarchy. His Honor admits that the conclusion to which he has arrived is to be regretted, not only because the continuance of the state of things, as reported by the Collector and Commissioner, and complained of by the memorialists, is fraught with injury to the best interests of zemindars and ryots alike, but also because it seriously endangers the public peace. Measures for the preservation of the peace have, we are told, been taken in the shape of quartering a special police force in some parts of the disturbed localities, representation having been made that the execution of decrees for rent was impeded by the attitude of the ryots. There is of course not the slightest doubt in His Honor's mind that the unsettled state of the district has been to a very great extent caused by the conduct of the zemindars themselves. "At their door," remarks His Honor, "lies much of the blame; and no special and exceptional arrangements for the preservation of order, which fail to take account of that consideration, or which impose on the zemindars no financial responsibility, can, under the circumstances be quite satisfactory." The ryots are in open rebellion, the landlords are unable to collect their just dues, and of course it is the fault of the zemindars that the tenants refuse to pay their rents, and openly defy their landlords! We must plead our ignorance for being unable to comprehend the force of his Honor's reasoning. Of course the Collector and the Commissioner report in general terms that this unsatisfactory state of things is entirely due to the oppressive conduct of the zemindars, but they are very careful in not making any specific charges. It will be seen even from what the Collector says that the open hostility of the ryots has not been brought about by any thing that the zemindars have done. "As regards the average rates per bigha," he says, "which the ryots have combined to refuse to pay, it does not, so far as I can judge, appear that even the highest rate of Rs. 8 per ara, first class rice land, is so heavy as to have driven the ryots into recusancy. The ara containing 4 bighas 17 cottahs and 4 chittacks, the incidence per bigha will not be much over one rupee 10 annas." Even supposing that the zemindars have been trying to make this enhancement, what is there in their action which justifies the Lieutenant-Governor to leave them to the mercy of their ryots? Neither the Collector nor the Commissioner has touched upon the real cause of the recusancy of the ryots. In the Revenue Report for 1882-83, we find the remarks of Mr. Alexander, who was for some years Collector of Mymensingh: "The unsatisfactory relations between landlords and tenants have grown and become intensified during the past year. This was owing in part to such attitude on the part of the ryots, being, from its very nature, infectious, the recusant ryots of one locality of course, trying to secure greater support by getting others to co-operate with them, and in great part to the unsettling effect of the wild rumours spread about as to what the new Rent Bill was to do for the ryots. . . . . The dispute is as to the rates of rent to be paid; the ryots in Mymensingh have for years past been amassing money got during the high prices obtained for rice and for jute; while thus amassing money, the ryots have at the same time in many instances, stopped payment of cesses which they formerly used to pay; the zemindars are now, therefore, everywhere trying to enhance the rates, which is strenuously resisted by the ryots. . . My experience of Mymensingh is that the greater mass of the ryots, bigoted, almost fanatical, Mahomedans, have, for years past, successfully resisted all attempts of the landlords (mostly Hindus) to raise their rents; indeed by forming unions, these ryots have, in many instances, turned the tables on the zemindars, have not only refused to pay enhanced rates of rent and give kabuliyats, but to pay any rent at all." From these remarks the short-sighted, grasping, and oppressive conduct of the zemindars, and the simple and innocent character of the downtrodden tenants, who are gradually and steadily awaking to a knowledge of their rights and privileges, can be comprehended at a glance! Referring to the Mymensing memorial, His Honor admits that the complaint is one which eminently calls for such interference as would be effective in securing the just rights of the ryots, recording the rents to which the zemindars are fairly and equitably entitled, and by the imposition of reasonable limitations upon enhancements restoring peace and harmony to the district. The only effective remedy which His Honor suggests for all the evils which the zemindars complain of, is the early passing of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. In other words, the only remedy which the physician, who is consulted by his patient, can suggest is that the latter should without delay put an end to his life, and thereby put an effective stop to all his complaints. If the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as it now stands, be passed into law, then farewell to the vested rights of the zemindars, and the ryots can have their own way, and tyrranise over landlords to their hearts' content.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

THE Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways have accepted, with one single exception, the proposals which the Government of India laid before them. The reader may remember that the Government of Lord Ripon, in the beginning of last year, framed a scheme for developing railway communication in this country. The policy which found favour with them was to leave to private enterprise those lines which were commercially most attractive, and to construct, either directly by the State, or indirectly through the agency of companies, those which were, relatively speaking, unprofitable, but which they considered to be indispensable for protection against famine, or for other urgent purposes. With this object the Government of India sketched a programme of the railways with which in their opinion, it was desirable that India should sooner or later be provided. The lines were arranged in two schedules A and B. Scale. A. contained 30 projects in which the Government proposed to lay out 33½ millions sterling in constructing 3,896 miles of rail-road during the next five years; rather more than half of this was to be spent by its own direct agency, rather less than half through the agency of companies. These 30 projects, many of which are already under construction, the Government consider to be indispensable for protection against famine, or for other urgent purposes. Schedule B. contained 34 lines, with a total length of 3,432½ miles, which were proposed to be left to private enterprise, as these railways were all considered likely to be remunerative, and consequently likely to be taken up by Joint Stock Companies without any guarantee from Government. The Committee on Indian Railways, we may mention, here declined to consider the projects contained in Schedule B. They confined their enquiry to the lines entered in Schedule A., namely, the lines which, though not likely to turn out paying concerns, are considered by the Government of India to be indispensable for protection against famine, or for other urgent purposes. In order to provide the means of defraying the charge for interest on the capital to be raised by private companies under a guarantee from the State for the construction of certain railways in Schedule A. the Government of India proposed to appropriate to this purpose an average annual sum of £200,000 from the Famine Insurance Fund. It is this particular proposal which has been disallowed by the Committee on Indian Railways. All the other proposals made by the Government of India have, as mentioned above, been accepted by them.

The Report of the Committee clearly sums up the evidence in favour of railway extension in India. No sensible person denies the immense benefits which railways have conferred upon India. They have developed the resources of the country; they have added to its military strength; they have stimulated trade; they have improved the social condition of the people; they have helped the school-master, and in times of scarcity they have saved the lives of a starving population. These are undoubtedly great advantages, even though it is doubtful if any improvement in the economic and material condition of the people has been caused by railways. Mr. John Slagg, in his article on Indian affairs in the July number of the 'Contemporary Review, says that as a member of the Parliamentary committee on Indian Railway, he has been profoundly impressed by the utter want of official evidence as to the economic effect of the railways on the condition of the people. We will not discuss here the great and important question raised by Mr. Slagg. Even if our railways have not caused any perceptible improvement in the economic and material condition of the people, they have been vastly beneficial in other ways. But, however great may be advantages of extending railways in India, the question is, can the country afford to have more railways constructed with the rapidity desired by the Government of India? The Committee on Indian railways consider the evidence in favour of a more rapid extension of railway communication to be conclusive. The arguments which seem to have mainly influenced the Committee in forming this opinion are two. These are, (1) the financial position of the Government of India is far better than it was five years ago, when the country was struggling with the burden caused by the terrible famine in Southern India, and had also to bear the cost of the military operations in Afghanistan; (2) that a careful examination of the last years' railway accounts clearly show that, irrespective of loss by exchange, the return on the whole railway investment of India was 5·68 per cent. Both these arguments, though weighty, are not at all conclusive in favour of a more rapid extension of railway communication in India. It is true that the financial position of the Government of India is now far better than it was in 1879, when Mr. Fawcett's Select Committee on Indian Public Works recommended that the annual expenditure on Productive Public Works out of borrowed money should never exceed 2½ millions sterling. But what guarantee is there that this improved financial position would be permanent, or would even continue for any length of time? Five years ago famine and war seriously embarrassed Indian finances, and the same may happen any day during the next fifty years. We have had six severe famines in India—namely the famine of 1837 affecting the whole country between Allahabad and Delhi; the famine of North-Western Provinces 1860-61; the Orissa famine of 1868-69, the famine of 1864-65 in the North Western Provinces and Rajputana; the Behar famine of 1873-74 and the famine of 1876-78 both in Southern and Northern India. Thus we have had a severe and wide-spread famine every eight years on an average; and who knows that this painful experience would not be repeated? Again remembering that Russia is now at the gate of India, who can assure us that serious complications might not arise beyond the frontier in a short time? The finances of India are now in a flourishing condition, because we have had a succession of good seasons, and because there has been no necessity for carrying on military operations on an extensive scale. If we had a guarantee that this favourable state of

things would continue for some time to come, we should undoubtedly support the conclusion at which the Indian Railway Committee have arrived. It must not be forgotten that the ordinary revenue of India barely suffices to meet the ordinary expenditure; and that the inelasticity of the Indian revenue has been recognised by the best authorities who have written on the subject. Then, the Committee lay much stress on the fact that an examination of the last year's railway accounts, that, irrespective of loss by exchange, the return on the whole railway investment of India was 5·68 per cent. Well, if this is the case, why do not private capitalists, we would ask, come forward to undertake the construction of Indian railways? The late Finance minister announced his new Public Works policy with a great flourish of trumpets and declared that as experience had proved to demonstration, the remunerative character of Indian railway investment, the Government would leave to unassisted private enterprise the construction of the additional lines required. But Sir Evelyn Baring's Public Works policy, as we had predicted, collapsed in a short time. Considering the great amount of English capital which is embarked in foreign investments, it may be fairly assumed that the whole of this capital or at any rate, a considerable portion of it, would have been sunk in Indian railways had they really been sound and profitable investments. Vast sums of English capital are annually wasted in a countless number of worthless and fraudulent foreign investments; yet the English capitalist would not venture a farthing upon Indian railways without a guarantee from the Government. The simple truth is, Indian railways, as a whole, are not the paying concerns which they are represented to be. They doubtless yielded a return of 5·68 per cent. last year on their capital outlay. But there is no knowing that this high rate of return will be maintained. The accounts for the current year already exhibit a very large falling off. It is strange that the members of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways who are all men of business, should have built their conclusion upon the earnings of one year. Then, again, we must remember that the aggregate charge imposed on the revenues of India in consequence of construction of railways amounts to 41 crores of rupees up to the end of the current year. If interest on the sums so laid out were charged as it should be, the total loss would amount to 71 crores of rupees. Is it any wonder then, that English capitalists do not come forward to undertake the construction of Indian railways without a guarantee from Government? The items of interest charges and loss by exchange are conveniently ignored by those who would have us believe that Indian railways are paying concerns.

We are surprised that the Committee on Indian Railways should have accepted the proposals of the Government of India for a more rapid extension of railway communication, and recommended the withdrawal of the restriction which was imposed by Mr. Fawcett's Committee of 1879, without paying due attention to the financial aspect of the question. It is true, the Committee have sanctioned the proposals on the distinct understanding that under no circumstances is there to be any additional taxation on the people of India for the extension of railways. But this condition which the Committee have so emphatically laid down would be practically useless. The rule till now has been that no work may be undertaken upon borrowed capital, unless it is calculated to pay 4 per cent. upon the capital employed and interest during construction, within 5 years. This rule was an excellent safeguard against expenditure on projects which would never pay, and its effect was to limit the operation of the scheme to the most remunerative class of works. But now this safeguard is to be done away with. The class of works to be constructed with borrowed capital will for the future be decided mainly by the consideration that it is necessary for protection against famine or for other urgent purposes. The consequence will be that many lines would be constructed which would never pay. This would inevitably increase the deficit which, in bad years when there would be no surplus revenue, would have to be met either by an immediate increase of taxation, or by an increase of debt, which would sooner or later lead to the same result. The Government of India hoped that the growing resources of the country would enable them to defray the interest charges without imposing additional burdens on the people; but this hope can be realised only in favourable and prosperous years.

GRADUATES IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

SINCE his accession to the Allahabad *musnad* Sir Alfred Lyall has, on several occasions, publicly recognised the importance of encouraging high education in his satrapy. In his masterly despatch of the 19th July 1882 to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Agra College, His Honor insisted upon the essential need of University education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which, he pointed out, was at present most inadequately supplied. He observed :—"There can be no doubt that in the rich, fertile and populous regions of India over which this Lieutenant-Governorship extends, and which have made such great material progress of late years, the demand for high education, the openings in various professions and services for the educated young (if only they are to be found) and the general expediency of introducing a fair standard of mental culture and of knowledge among the upper classes of society represent the true educational wants of the province." The Lieutenant-Governor admitted in plain terms that the people at large showed little interest in superior education and that the United Provinces were in this respect still far behind Bengal. Again, in his address to the students of the Canning College, Lucknow, on the occasion of the last distribution of prizes in April 1883, Sir Alfred Lyall said: "I myself attach the greatest value to high education in these provinces."

We cannot sufficiently admire the breadth of view which characterises the utterances we have quoted above. They clearly show that the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, unlike his predecessor, is sincerely desirous of encouraging high education. We would implore His Honor to consider why the people at large in the Upper Provinces still show little interest in superior education and why these provinces are in this respect still far behind Bengal. The plain truth is, educated men in Northern India do not receive any encouragement from Government in the matter of their employment in the public service. In 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge announced the principle that in filling appointments in the public service in Bengal, preference should be given to those who have distinguished themselves by their College career. The announcement, we need hardly say, created at once a demand for high education in this Province; and the carrying out of Sir Henry Hardinge's policy has immensely raised the tone and improved the efficiency of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services in Bengal. But in the Upper Provinces the prospects of the educated Natives are gloomy in the extreme. This has recently been brought to Sir Alfred Lyall's notice in a memorial presented to him by some of the Graduates in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This document establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt that graduates receive no encouragement whatever at the hands of Government in the matter of their employment in the public service. It appears that the Colleges of the United Provinces have, since their affiliation to the Calcutta University, produced 202 graduates of which 193 are now living. How are these men employed? The total number of Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the United Provinces is 189, of whom only two are graduates. But we must remember that in the case of these two fortunate men their nomination to the Subordinate Executive Service was due, not to their having distinguished themselves by their College career, but to their having possessed influential relatives, who would have procured these appointments for them even if they had been veritable dunces. Then the total number of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in the United Provinces is 130, of whom only four are Hindustani Graduates of the Calcutta University. Again, there is only one graduate among 220 Tahsildars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. As a matter of fact, all coveted posts in the public service open to Natives are practically closed to Graduates in the Upper Provinces—a state of things which is certainly not conducive to the creation of a demand for high education.

Sir Alfred Lyall, we need hardly say, is fully alive to the importance of requiring a reasonable standard of approved education in those who are appointed to offices of responsibility under Government. In his despatch on the subject of the abolition of the Agra College he observed :—"The avowed policy of the Government is to employ Natives of India more largely in its service and to associate them as much as possible in an equality with its European servants in the work of administration. At the same time the more the country is opened out and the closer the scrutiny that is applied to all departments of the Government, the higher does the standard become. The policy of the Government cannot, therefore, be carried out without disadvantage to the administration, so far at least as Natives of these provinces are to benefit by that policy, unless those Natives of India who would otherwise be eligible for responsible offices under the state can provide themselves with adequate educational training and attainments. . . . The education which is afforded by the Government High Schools and similar institutions is not of a high standard; and youths whose education has stopped short at the Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta University are hardly fitted by their school training or by the general knowledge acquired at school, for nomination to the Native Civil Service, for appointment to Deputy Collectorships and Treasury officerships, to the higher offices in the Educational Department, and for the acquisition of such technical instruction in law, medicine or engineering as will enable them to compete for employment in the higher grades of these professions. For appointments to minor ministerial offices under this Government a general educational test is at present insisted upon; and the education provided in Middle Class and High Schools amply provides the means of meeting the test required. For the higher offices an educational test is equally needed, though not yet prescribed, except for the Roorkee College, where it is fixed very high for entrance." Again, in the course of his Lucknow speech mentioned above, Sir Alfred Lyall remarked :—"The Provinces of Oudh and the North-West are rapidly developing in wealth and civilization, in industry and commerce—the professions and employments offer every year more numerous openings to young men of education. The demand for good *employes*, for pleaders, medical men, and engineers, is extending. I wish that the youngmen who are born and bred in these Provinces may become qualified, without loss of time, for availing themselves of these openings and for supplying this demand. . . . I am glad to find that students who distinguished themselves at College are following up their success on the different professions and services. I am sure that those who have given proof of ability and industry here, are very likely to do well hereafter, if they continue industrious, and show themselves honorable, well-behaved and trustworthy." If Sir Alfred Lyall is sincerely desirous that the young men who distinguish themselves at College should follow up their success in Government service, he should put an end to the deplorable state of things disclosed in the memorial, which has been presented to him by the graduates of the North-Western Provinces. We do not mean to say that our graduates should look up to employment in Government service as the 'be-all and end-all' of their existence. But we do maintain that the public interests imperatively demand that men of good education and good character should be employed under Government in preference to uneducated and dishonest men of the Amla class. At present the coveted posts in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services in the United Provinces are practically

the monopoly of men who have breathed the tainted atmosphere of Amladom for years, and became adepts in the arts of bribery and extortion. To expect honesty in such men is to expect an impossibility. In regard to this an eminent Indian official wrote nearly half a century ago: "A rascal who has spent his whole life in extortion will certainly not become suddenly an honest man because his salary has been raised." This is just as true now as when it was written and will remain so to the end of the chapter. The best means of improving the efficiency and raising the tone of the subordinate services in the Upper Provinces is to recruit them from among well-educated men of integrity. We have over and over again pointed out in these columns that almost the total exclusion of graduates, from coveted and important posts in the public service is the only explanation of the empty class-rooms of Colleges in the Upper Provinces of which we read so much in education reports. So long as Graduates in those provinces cannot rise beyond petty clerkships and teacherships, the people will show little regard for high education. But let Graduates be largely employed in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services, and superior education will be in request. "It is a patent fact," wrote the *Pioneer* last year, "that nine-tenths of our Graduates with a couple of years' experience would make better Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, than nine-tenths of the uneducated men who now almost monopolise all these appointments —better not only because they are better men, but because their education has taught them that honesty is the best policy, and because they are more honest as well as more capable." We commend this fact to Sir Alfred Lyall's careful and attentive consideration.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE following Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation have tendered resignation of their offices:

Jodulall Mullick.	Lallbehary Bysack.
John Hart.	Nilmony Mitter.
Kallynath Mitter.	H. H. Rustomji.
Surendronath Banerjea.	Thos. A. Mendes.
Kumudkissen Mitter.	Sitanath Dass.
Modusudon Dutt.	Surendronath Dass.
Norendronath Sen.	Denendronarain Roy.
Goneshchunder Chunder.	Srinath Dutt.
Joygobindo Law.	Prannath Pundit.
Omirtonath Mitter.	Debendra Mullick.
Lalmadhub Mookerjea.	Kanyelall Dey.
Bijoykissen Dutt.	Jogeshchunder Dutt.
M. Zohurul Huq.	Charuchunder Mullick.
M. T. Gasper.	Nobinchunder Bose.
C. E. Dissent.	Juggernath Khannah.
Wumakanth Sen.	T. W. Babonau.

These gentlemen wish, we understand, to offer themselves for re-election. Though we do not approve of the step they have so hastily adopted, we would advise the rate-payers to return them again, and thus show to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Commissioners possess their entire confidence, and that the censure which His Honor has passed upon them is quite undeserved.

THE Municipal Commissioners at their general meeting held on Thursday, the 22nd August, proceeded to elect a Vice-Chairman. Only four out of fourteen candidates were duly proposed and seconded. The votes in favour of each candidate were ascertained by secret voting, while Mr. Gasper was speaking to the resolution that stood in his name. Babu Gopa Lal Mitra, Pleader High Court, was the successful candidate who scored 31 votes against 25 scored by Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari. After Babu Gopal Lal Mitra was declared elected, Babu Norendranath Sen, Editor, *Indian Mirror*, protested as he had done before, against his appointment on the ground of Babu Gopal Lal being a Municipal Commissioner.

THE CASE of the Krishnagore students have, we are glad to learn, come to a close. The ingenuity, zeal and legal acumen of Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler combined have not sufficed to hunt up a section of the Indian Penal Code that could make criminal intimidation, mischief or public nuisance out of boys' clapping in a Barowari Jatra, and the boys have one and all been honorably acquitted. We are afraid that for all that the prolonged trial has *hairaned and pershanned* them to an extent which even the gallant Major whose "peculiarly own" expression we have ventured to make use of, contemplated. We cannot praise too highly Mr. Monmohun Ghose for having interested himself so strongly in the case, because but for him the Krishnagore students would have shared the fate of poor Rajnath of Dacca, although Major Ramsay would have us believe that he would not have pressed for a conviction, at any rate for a severe punishment, if Mr. Ghose had not made so great a fuss about so small an affair, and if after it had got into the newspapers he and Mr. Tayler had not thought that it would be displaying "official cowardice" to drop the matter. The details of the case and the whole of the evidence, are, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Ghose and to the courtesy of our contemporary the *Statesman*, before the public, and it is hardly necessary for us to enter into them. The revelations made in the course of the proceedings are of a startling nature and call for special notice of the Government. It is a matter of very grave apprehension to all concerned that there should be a systematic crusade against our students all over the country. Dacca, Jessore, Kustea, Krishnagore, Baharampore, and Calcutta have been scenes of scandalous proceedings like these, and we must be prepared to hear of many more similar cases, if proper steps are not taken betimes. We cannot help thinking in common with most of our contemporaries that the mischievous minute of the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the late Dacca case is mainly, if not entirely, responsible for proceedings like these, inasmuch it gave an impetus to the zeal of officers like Major Ramsay, if such an impetus were at all needed. That the head of the Government interested himself, about the case in a way which does not appear to us to be the most commendable, is evident from Major Ramsay's admission that he had received a telegram from Jessore while His Honor had been lately visiting that place, asking for accurate information about the case, and from Mr. Tayler's admission that he has been reporting about it to his official superiors, verbally though it might be. It was clear from the beginning that no charges against the students could be made out, and the trial was prolonged only with the object of *hairaning* them, and of vindicating outraged official *prestige*. We for ourselves are more anxious than any Government official, nay than the head of the Government himself, to see a strict discipline maintained among our students, but we cannot for a moment believe that the object can be attained by harassing them with criminal prosecutions of this nature. Our rulers must be very bad observers of human nature if they for a moment think that persecutions like these can prevent our students, or students in other parts of the world from becoming unruly inspite of Major Ramsay's boast that the Krishnagore students will not be unruly, so long at least as, he is there. We would most seriously ask the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the probable consequences of actions like those of Major Ramsay, and would respectfully suggest that if the Government is really anxious to maintain discipline—if indeed it is not satisfactorily maintained already, to resort to more rational and effective means. The papers of the Dacca case have been, we understand, called for by the supreme Government; a similar measure will, we trust, be adopted in this case and the whole matter thoroughly enquired into.

THE ETIOLOGY of cholera has engaged the attention of our contemporary of the *Englishman*. He summarises the leading theories on the subject under four heads; 1st contagious, 2nd developmental, 3rd malarial, and 4th epidemic. The 1st assumes the manufacture of some disease-producing material like the virus of the small-pox, which when directly transferred to another, at once produces the disease. The 2nd recognises this disease-producing material, but holds that it cannot produce the disease until it has passed through certain unknown changes, or undergone an equally unknown process of development. The 3rd looks to malaria, that is to material not produced in a diseased body but in the locality—in short a variety of that which causes malarial fevers. The 4th holds "that intercourse has no influence, and that epidemic diffusion of the disease is due to epidemic diffusion of certain conditions of locality due to general physical causes." Our contemporary very properly declines to pin his faith to any one of these in particular, but with a looseness of logic so peculiar to him under certain circumstances, strongly urges on the attention of his readers an extract from a paper of Professor Von Pettenkofer, who is the high-priest of the subsoil-water theory. One should have supposed that, if it is only one of many theories none of which has been proved to be a fact, it is of no more value than the religious theory which looks upon cholera as a divine visitation. A lecture, however, for the Municipal Commissioners was what was wanted, and he has worked it out. We yield to none in our anxiety for conservancy and cleanliness, but we dislike false logic and misleading arguments. There are many diseases caused by want of cleanliness, and the Commissioners would do immense service by preventing them, and we do not care to put them in the wrong scent. Led by Dr. Payne and Mr. Cunningham, the Judges of the High Court may from their lofty position indulge in a hobby, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may follow suit, but ordinary people should be sure of their ground before they venture out on wooden horses. For them to pose on a wooden horse is to expose themselves to ridicule, or to betray that the posing is professional done with an undisclosed motive.

LETTERS OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF RAI KRISTODAS PAL BAHADUR.

FROM LORD NORTHBROOK.

Late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MY DEAR MOHARAJA,—I was very grieved to-day at the news of the death of Rai Bahadur Kristodas Pal, and I should be greatly obliged to you if you would take an opportunity of assuring his relatives of my sincere sympathy.

The great ability of Kristodas Pal, his remarkable knowledge of all questions relating to India, both in their Indian and English aspect, and the manner in which he conducted the *Hindoo Patriot*, made him undoubtedly one of the most distinguished of your fellow-countrymen.

I have read his journal constantly now for many years, and I have much appreciated not only the talent shown in its articles but the high tone and friendly spirit towards the Government in which current questions have been discussed.

I feel the loss of such a man in the midst of his career of usefulness is a national loss.

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
(Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

FROM SIR ASHLEY EDEN,

31st July, Carlstadt, Austria.

MY DEAR JOTENDRA.—I can't tell you how grieved and shocked I have been to see the telegraphic announcement of the death of our friend Kristodas.

I knew that he had been suffering for a long time past from that curse of your country, Ddiabetes; I had however no idea that he was in a critical condition. His loss to Bengal will be irreparable, for I know no man who can aspire to take his place as a thoughtful, moderate, earnest advocate of native rights. . . . . I can only hope that as a Kristodas was found to wear the mantle of Hurrish Chunder, some one may be found to take the place of Kristodas, but I doubt it.

. . . . . .

Your Association will miss poor Kristodas' guiding hand very much. I hope that some public memorial to his memory will be proposed and supported by an influential Committee.

. . . . . .

Will you please express to the family of Kristodas my deep sympathy for them in the great trouble which has come upon them.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) A. EDEN.

FROM THE HON'BLE SIR S. C. BAYLEY, K. C. S. I.
Simla, 25th July 1884.

MY DEAR MOHARAJA,—I was greatly grieved at hearing last night from H. E. the Viceroy of the death of Rai Bahadur Kristodas Pal. It was only on Wednesday that speaking in the Legislative Council, I took an opportunity of giving public expression to the regret of his colleagues at hearing of his dangerous illness, and of our satisfaction at the newspaper report that he was pronounced to be out of danger.

During the many years over which our acquaintance extended, and though we have frequently had to contest each other's, views, I have always found him thoroughly straight-forward, honourable and courteous, and have respected him for his moral qualities as much as I have honoured him for his ability. He will be a great loss both to Bengal and to the Government, for he was not less a wise and patriotic guide to his own countrymen, than a loyal and capable adviser to the Government. I need not refer to his great ability both as a speaker and as a writer, and I know well how deeply you must feel his loss as a personal friend. I have no doubt that some steps will be taken to perpetuate his memory—a movement in which I should feel it a privilege to be permitted to join. With my sinerest sympathy in your own personal loss,

I am yours very sincerely,
S. C. BAYLEY.

FROM THE HON'BLE C. P. ILBERT, C. S. I., C. E.
Simla, 25th July 1884.

MY DEAR SIR JOTINDRO,—I cannot tell you how grieved I am to hear of the death of Rai Kristodas Pal.

It was only a few days ago that I received from him a letter in which he told me that although he was very ill, his Doctors were hopeful of his ultimate recovery, and the recent accounts of him had been, on the whole, reassuring. His death is a heavy public loss to India.

He was a great orator and a great journalist, a man who would have made his mark in any country and at any time, and he leaves a gap which it will be very difficult to fill.

To me personally, his death is a cause of great sorrow. I saw much of him last winter, and what I saw of him materially increased my respect for his many admirable qualities. I shall never forget the skill, courtesy and tact which he showed in maintaining a very difficult position.

I am glad to think that no difference of opinion on any public question ever impaired the friendliness of our relations.

I hope I may ask you to tell his family and friends how deeply and warmly I sympathize with them in their sorrow.

Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
C. P. ILBERT.

FROM THE HON'BLE J. GIBBS, C. S. I., C. I. E.
Simla, 29th July 1884.

MY DEAR MOHARAJA,—As I have not the pleasure of knowing the son of our late Legislative colleague I must trouble you with a few lines asking you kindly to communicate to the family of the late Rai Bahadur Kristodas Pal an expression of my deep regret at the loss they have sustained by his untimely death.

The loss is doubtless great to them, but it is also great, if possible greater to the native community of Bengal amongst whom he was a leader, to follow whom was an honor and a pleasure, for few, if any, could lead with so clear a view of the course to be taken or with such moderation as to the manner in which the movement should be made.

The public expressions which the Press has given vent to on the sad event, go to prove how highly he was thought of, both by the European as well as the native public of the city of his birth and the scene of all his triumphs.

As an additional member of the Viceroy's Council he was welcomed by his colleagues as one from whom wise counsel and sound advice would be obtained on all points in which the welfare of his fellow-countrymen was concerned, and the absence of his well-known presence and the sound of his eloquent voice will long be missed from the Council Hall.

Accept my sincere sympathy for the family and for yourself, who, as a leader among the Hindoo community, must feel greatly the loss you have all sustained.

Believe me,
My dear Maharajah,
Yours very sincerely,
J. GIBBS.

FROM JUSTICE W. MARKBY.,
Headington Hill, Oxford, July 27th 1884.

MY DEAR MITTRA,—I write a few lines to you by this Mail to express to you the deep sorrow with which I have heard of the death of Babu Kristodas Pal. He is one of those whom we could ill afford to lose at this moment. I believe that in himself he represented that feeling which he so well expressed in his speech in Council on the 9th of March 1883, which I have now before me, and when he expresses confidence in the ultimate justice of England, notwithstanding the regrettable events that were then passing around him. It required some courage to express that confidence at that moment, and the one solitary satisfaction that one can derive from the struggle of the past year is that it drew forth such expressions of feeling. That struggle must be renewed again and again until the principle is established which we then fought for, and so long as there are men like Kistodas Pal who will carry on the struggle in his spirit I am not afraid of any evil consequences. It is a constitutional struggle, and must be won by constitutional methods. Time is on our side.

If you have any opportunity of conveying the expression of my sincere sympathy to the friends of Kristodas Pal I shall be very much obliged to you if you will do so. Believe me to be.

Yours sincerely,
W. MARKBY.

FROM A. MACKENZIE ESQ.,
Simla, 26th July 1884.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA.—The sad news that Kristodas had gone reached me yesterday evening. I was the more grieved and surprised because in a note I had from him a fortnight ago (though not in his own hand) he spoke hopefully and cheerfully of his condition and the newspaper reports since had been on the whole promising. Will you convey my condolences to his family?

His death will make a great blank in native and general society in Calcutta. For myself I have lost a friend of nearly twenty years' standing with whom, however much we might differ at times, I never had an angry word. * * *

When I last saw him—a couple of days before leaving Calcutta—the conversation took a personally retrospective and prospective form. We talked of the past and the future, what had been and might be for each of us. He was working forward with some apprehension to the effect of the hot season upon his disease, but on the whole he thought he was stronger and hoped we might meet as usual in the cold weather. But this was not to be.

I should like to have his photograph if you can tell me where this is to be procured.

* * * *

Yours sincerely,
A. MACKENZIE.

FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF HUTWA.

* * * *

I was very much grieved to hear of the death of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. In him the country has lost a true patriot and an able politician, and the zemindars of Bengal a zealous co-adjutor, and a powerful reprsentative. To us his loss is simply irreparable in as much as there is not another man who could so well fill his place, particularly at a time like this.

* * * * *

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) KRISHENPRATAR SHAEE.

FROM C. E. HENRY ESQ., C. S.
Motihari, August 6 1884.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,—I cannot tell how sorry I was to learn from your letter of poor Kristodas' death. I saw a good deal of him as you know, and had learnt to admire and respect him and I shall be much obliged if you will convey to his family an expression of my feelings of regret at his untimely death. I quite think with you that he was a man whose place cannot be filled up.

Yours sincerely,
C. E. HENRY.

FROM HENRY BELL ESQ., BAR-AT-LAW.
Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,—I was very much distressed at hearing last Friday of Kristodass's death. I was indeed prepared for the news for your last letter told me how dangerously ill he was. It is a great and deplorable loss to us all. It must be a terrible loss to his family to whom I hope you will convey my sincere sympathy. I cannot tell you how deeply I personally feel his loss. I knew him so intimately and in our familiar intercourse there was no reserve. I am sure I do not know how you will replace him, who is to fight the landlords' battle in the Council this session. I really do not know who there is who will give up the whole of his time to the work as Kristodas did. He had so thoroughly mastered the subject that you will find it difficult to find a worthy successor.

* * * *

Believe me to be,
Very sincerely yours,
(Sd.) H. BELL.

FROM M. MACNAUGHTEN ESQ.,
Nischindpore, 25th July 1884.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have learnt the death of my respected friend Kristodas Pal. I had only known him for the last 2 years, but we have had many talks together, and I always found much enjoyment in his company.

King among native journalists, an excellent orator, and very good debator, he was, to my mind at least, always unaffected and unassuming. His knowledge of English was unrivalled, and he had much sense of humour. I feel that I have lost a friend—one with whom I could always have interesting talks whenever I was in Calcutta.

Please convey to the Association my deep sense of, and respect for, the merits of him who has been taken away from amongst us so suddenly.

Believe me, my dear Maharaja.
Very sincerely yours,
MELVILE MACNAUGHTEN.

FROM RAJA OF SONBORSA.
Sonbarsa, the 13th August, 1884.

MY DEAR MOHARAJA,—I am the more grieved to learn of the death of our worthy representative the late Hon'ble Babu Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E. than whom I do not know any other gentleman in whole Bengal and Behar who can worthily represent us in the Indian Council. It is an irretrievable loss to the Hindu community, especially in matters of State politics. From the day I became acquainted with him I found him to be a gentleman of refined manners, and always willing to be of use to any who asked for his services. It is this native gentleman of Bengal who had the confidence not only of Bengalis but of Beharis too. I cannot adequately express the sorrow felt by me and the other zemindars at the untimely death of this gentleman. May God give a place in Heaven to his soul.

I hope you will kindly communicate the above to his family.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
R. SONBARSA.

FROM THE HON. K. T. TELANG, C. I. E.
Bombay, July 29th.

MY DEAR DR. RAJENDRALAL,—I was away from Bombay when the fatal news reached here of Kristodas' death. I had fondly hoped from the news of his improvement which had been telegraphed to our newspapers that he was progressing towards ultimate recovery. But it was not to be. And all friends in Bombay and Poona and elsewhere are joining with Bengal in grief for the loss of one who was truly a "*Hindu Patriot.*" I presume that some movement will be set on foot soon to perpetuate the memory of so distinguished a character, and I hope, too, that you and others will, when the present poignancy of grief is abated by lapse of time, take steps to have an adequate record preserved for the instruction of the present and succeeding generations of our countrymen, of the life, career and character of Kristodas Pal. I have a letter or two of his which I should be glad to hand over to any one who may undertake a life of him, to make such use of it as the writer may deem fit. And I should like to know when your movement to perpetuate his memory takes shape, as I should like to pay my last tribute of respect to him by contributing my mite to such a movement.

I cannot write more, and will not inflict more on you. But I trust it will please you when the intensity of the grief felt by yourself and others so long and so intimately associated with Mr. Kristodas to know that even we here, separated as we are by great distance, and beyond the influence, except to a very slight extent, of his personal presence, feel most keenly the loss which we all not merely the people of Bengal, but of all India, have sustained in the premature death of Kristodas Pal.

Yours in haste
(Sd.) K. T. TELANG.

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Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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Tenders must be in rupees per thousand bricks, and the successful tenderer will have to subscribe to the usual peicework agreement.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 538 of 1881 (wherein Maharajah Komul Krishna Bahadoor is plaintiff and Ram Chunder Ghosal, Essan Chunder Ghosal and Hemnundinee Dabee are defendants) and dated respectively the first day of March and the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room on the second floor of the Court, House on Saturday the thirtieth of August next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon the undermentioned immovable properties—

Lot No. 1.—All that brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation sixteen cattahs, four chittacks and twenty six square feet, be the same a little more or less situate at and being a portion of the family dwelling house No. 69 Mirzapore Street, in the town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by another portion of the said family dwelling-house, on the south by Mirzapore Street, aforesaid, on the east partly by a third portion of the said family dwelling-house and partly by a fourth portion of the said family dwelling house, and on the west partly by the said portion of the said family dwelling house and partly a fifth portion of the said family dwelling-house.

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NORENDRO NATH SEN, Attorney for the Plaintiff, High Court, Original Jurisdiction, the eighth day of August 1884. } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS. Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 6 day of September next at 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree and order of the said Court made in a mortgage suit No. 249 of 1883 (wherein Soorujmul Jhoon Jhoon Wallah mortgage is Plaintiff and Jummah Doss Khettry mortgagor is Defendant) and dated respectively the 20th December 1883 and 2nd July 1884 the undermentioned property namely—

All that three-storied brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling house and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation five cattahs (more or less) situate at and being No. 4 on the east side of Narain Persaud Babu's Lane at Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by the late Narain Persaud Babu's dwelling house, on the east by Maunick Chund Burnick's land and tenanted house, on the south by the late Goberdhone Dass Burmon's land and tenanted house and on the west by the said Narain Persaud Babus' Lane.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side and at No. 2 Garstin Place the office of Mr. Paliologus, Attorney for the Plaintiff, on any day before the sale and same will be produced at the sale.

N. PALIOLOGUS, Plaintiff's Attorney. High Court Original Side, 2nd day of August 1884. | R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 20, of 1883 [wherein Doorgapersaud is plaintiff and Sreemutty Woojulmoney Dossee and others are defendants] and dated respectively the 26th of February 1883 and the 5th of August 1884 by the Registrar of the said Court in the Registrar's sale room, in the Court house on Saturday the 6th of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties that is to say—

Lot No. 1.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house and piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is built containing as per Pattah, 1 Cattah 13 Gundahs and 5 Cowree situate at and being No. 27, Dhurrumtollah Lane in Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta and formerly bounded on the North by ground belonging to Seenmouroha Buckutt, on the South by the Company's Public Road called Dhurrumtollah Lane, on the West by the house and premises belonging to the family of Bissumbhur Day deceased and the East by the house and premises belonging to Radhabullub Day, but at present bounded on the North by the tenanted house of Rajkristo Halder, on the South by Public Street called Dhurrumtollah Lane, on the East by the tenanted house of Odit Churn Dey and on the West by the tenanted house of Kristomohun Addy.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by estimation 1 cattah and 8 chittacks be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 7 Mooktaram Babu's Lane at Chorebagan in the Town of Calcutta and formerly bounded on the north by the Company's drain, on the south by the house and premises of Gobind Day, on the east by the Company's drain and on the west by the ground and dwelling house of Ram Chund Mullick but at present bounded on the north by the garden house of Ram Chund Mullick, on the south by the tenanted house of Ram Churn Seal, on the east by the public Lane and on the west by public Lane and Thakoorbatty of Ram Chund Mullick.

Lot No. 3.—All that brick built messuage hereditaments and premises together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected or built containing by estimation 1 cattah and 10 chittacks more or less situate at and being No. 18 Sreenauth Roy's Lane formerly No. 16-16 Teluck Doctors Lane in Mooktaram Babu's Street, Chorebagan, Moujah Sootanooty in the Town of Calcutta and formerly bounded on the north by the dwelling house of Muddon Mohun Chooter deceased, on the south by the dwelling house of Cally Churn Dutt, on the east by the dwelling house of Gungagobind Sen, and on the west by another Lane and the dwelling house of Pittambur Sen but at present bounded on the north by the dwelling house of Toolsee Doss Chunder and Muddon Chooter, on the south by the dwelling house of Cally Churn Dutt, on the east by the dwelling house of Muddon Chooter and on the west by the public Lane now called Sreenauth Roy's Lane.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Mr. W. F. Gillanders the attorney for the plaintiff at No. 32 Esplanade Row west and also at the Office of the Registrar, High Court Original Side on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

W. F. GILLANDERS
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta,
High Court Original,
Jurisdiction,
15th day of Aug. 1884.

(Sd.) R. BELCHEMBERS.
Registrar.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

Separate tenders in prescribed form, for the supply of the following Sleepers will be received at the office of the Manager N. B. S. Railway up to the 15th of September 1884.

(1.) For 20,000 Sleepers to be delivered at the rate of 4,000 per mensem commencing from 1st November 1884.

(2.) For 1,00,000 Sleepers to be delivered at the rate of 10,000 per mensem commencing from 1st April 1885.

2. Tender should be forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for supply of Sleepers."

3. The Manager does not bound himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.

4. Tender forms and further information can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of two rupees for each form.

N. B. S. Railway,
Saidpur
14th August, 1884.

By order,
C. H. CRONDACE,
Superintendent of Works.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY Co. Ld.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 2,20,000.

By virtue of the powers conferred on them at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 19th June and confirmed on the 7th July the Directors of the above Company hereby invite tenders for Debentures to the extent of two lacs and twenty thousand Rupees (Rs. 2,20,000) which will run pari passu with the previous issues as well as any subsequent issue.

The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 1000 each having a currency of 15 years and bear interest at the rate of 5% payable half yearly on presentation of coupons which will be attached to the Debentures.

In issuing the Debentures the Company secures to the holders a first charge on its moveable property present and future and all its receipts and Revenue.

Tenders will be received and replied to at any time up to the 1st September next. Tenders to be sent to the Office of the undersigned where forms of tender can be obtained on application,

Payment of any accepted tender must be made within 7 days of the date of notice of acceptance of such tender and Interest will accrue from date of payment,

By order of the Directors.
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Calcutta, 22nd July, 1884. Agents.

পতাকা।

নূতন সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ ও সামাজিক পত্র।

আগামী ২রা কার্ত্তিক শুক্রবার হইতে প্রকাশিত হইবে।

মেট্রপলিটান ইনষ্টিটিউশনের অধ্যাপক, বঙ্গবাসীর ভূতপূর্ব্ব সম্পাদক শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রলাল রায় M.A. B.L. কর্ত্তৃক সম্পাদিত।

মূল্য—অগ্রিম বার্ষিক ৩৲ ষাণ্মাসিক ২৲।

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বিলাতের পত্র লেখক—শ্রীআশুতোষ চৌধুরী, M.A B.A. with Honors, Cam. Univ.। দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল রায়।

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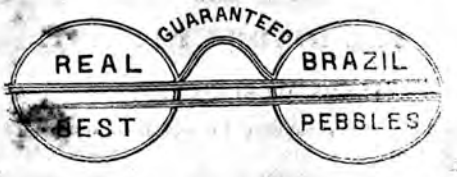

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30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1884.

THE LATE HON'BLE RAI KRISTODAS PAL BAHADUR, C. I. E.

The Indian Empire, Calcutta, 27th July 1884.

THE Great Patriot is no more! After a somewhat protracted illness, which baffled the best medical skill available in the metropolis of British India, the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadoor, C. I. E. breathed his last at his residence in Baranosy Ghose's street at 11-45 A. M. on Thursday the 24th July, 1884. Born of humble parentage, Kristodas died, full of honours such as it has never been the lot of any other native of India to enjoy in his or any other generation under the British rule. It will, therefore, not become quite amiss here to attempt at a discovery of his true greatness and of the real secret of his vast success.

Educated and brought up in the atmosphere of the memorable Queen's Proclamation—a manifesto by the Sovereign to reconcile Her power and supremacy to the allegiance and good will of the teeming millions of Her Indian subjects—Kristodas Pal's great, prominent, and perhaps, sole aim in life was to assist the Government materially in the fulfilment of the solemn and sacred pledges contained in that memorable State-paper. Viewed in his capacity as Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*,—a paper which has done yeoman's service in the cause of Anglo-native journalism in India—or as the guiding spirit of the British Indian Association—a political body which claims unquestionably to have, for nearly a quarter of a century, enjoyed and faithfully and conscientiously discharged the political trusteeship of the dumb millions—Kristodas Pal's life seems, to our mind, to be solely devoted to the work of creating an intelligent public opinion and a taste for political life amongst his countrymen who were at the time when he entered upon his public career characterised by a supreme political indifference. Those who have carefully perused the pages of the *Hindoo Patriot*, from the time when its sole editorship devolved on Kristodas Pal, and have watched attentively the proceedings of the British Indian Association from the time when its entire guidance was, with the voluntary and willing consent of its committee and members, committed to him, will have scarcely failed to be seriously impressed with the earnestness and single-minded zeal of the man in assiduously pushing on his noble and useful work. The Parliamentary Statute known as the 'Act for the better Government of India,' which abolished the Honourable East India Company and recognised the direct responsibility of the Crown for the Government of India, loudly called for an intelligent native public opinion, in the best interests of the very Act itself; and, it was no ordinary proof of Kristodas Pal's political sagacity and foresight that at an early age of twenty three, he could seize the idea and steadily set about working it up till his life was ended.

Kristodas commenced work with the materials that were ready at hand. The editorship of the *Hindoo Patriot* gave him opportunities for pressing forward the claims of his countrymen on the consideration of the Government—claims which appeared to him to be in perfect consonance with the letter and spirit of the Queen's Proclamation and which he thought, it would not be quite premature to satisfy. The *Patriot* also served the purpose of educating and enlightening the public on important questions of policy and administration, thus paving the way for that native public opinion which can be said to have now become a thing to be felt and which bids fair to see gradual development. On the other hand, the small band of native gentlemen—consisting of a few representatives of Bengal Zemindars and the select few of the middling class—who gathered round the British Indian Association, furnished him with materials to be utilised for the purpose of communicating with the Government on subjects relating to the political welfare of the natives of India. The influence which Kristodas soon acquired over this body is strongly exemplified in the manner in which he raised the Association from almost a lifeless condition to the status of an influential and watchful political body whose opinion the Government has not thought it derogatory to its dignity to ask for and ascertain, before deciding on its action in regard to any important measures of legislation. The writings that appeared in the columns of the *Hindoo Patriot* during Sir George Campbell's Administration of Bengal and the proceedings of the British Indian Association during that period, proclaim to the world the political creed of Kristodas Pal, and demonstrate that his was the ambition of getting up what has since been aptly described as "Her Majesty's Opposition" in India, in order that the best intentions of British Parliament, and of the British Sovereign expressed in the proclamation might not be set at nought by those who are entrusted by the Sovereign with the responsible duty of giving practical effect to those intentions and wishes. We are clearly of opinion that the resolute and reasonable opposition which Kristodas Pal, as editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* and Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association, set up against the Government of Sir George Campbell led to his immediate elevation to the local council; and, the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council bear a full and clear testimony to the manner in which the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal used his opportunities of fighting the cause against a domineering and unsympathetic body of legislators. By the time Kristodas secured for himself a seat at the local council, he was also able, by his untiring exertions in the Press, to get up a sort of public opinion, however crude and shapeless, among his fellow-countrymen; and, it was quite remarkable that although he was at the council-board as the Government nominee, he never forgot to impress on the Government and the public at large that he was there as the people's representative, and his advice to the Government was regulated accordingly.

Turning to Kristodas Pal's exertions in the direction of improving the constitution and increasing the usefulness of the British Indian Association as a political body, the irresistible fact strikes us that according to him, any native political movement or agitation must be anything but sectarian and must command the sympathy and compass the requirements of the various sections of the community. This is a lesson which those who are ambitious of replacing Kristodas Pal should seriously take to heart. Kristodas Pal's political sagacity is clearly discernible when we find that the British Indian Association is at present composed of men belonging to the different sections of the community; for, we are persuaded that in the absence of representative form of Government in this country, a native political body, aspiring to exercise an influence on its legislation, administration and taxation, must be of a representative character; and that the more is the isolation, the greater will be the dissipation of national energies and the less will be its political significance.

Such was, then, the idea which Kristodas Pal conceived when he began his public life; and, such was the manner in which he exerted to carry it out. He will be long remembered as the prince of native journalists, as one who earnestly laboured to create a taste for political life among his countrymen, and finally, as one who rightly understood the business of native political agitation. It is true that various causes were at work to enable him to give effect to his idea; but, it will always be remembered by posterity that it was Kristodas Pal who first conceived it.

The great worker is gone; the work is not yet accomplished, and a solemn responsibility now rests on our generation. It is certain that the engine which he set in motion will never stop; but, it is, at the same time, of the supreme importance that the driver should safely move it through mist and haze till the gaol is reached. Kristodas Pal worked in perfect consonance with the circumstances and surroundings in the midst of which he found himself placed. Those circumstances have materially changed since and, to take up his work would mean to work after the same end and in perfect consonance with existing circumstances. It is not that his ways should be imitated. Political indifferentism was the characteristic of the time when Kristodas began his career, happily however, people are now, under various auspices which we need not enumerate here, beginning to take a lively interest in political questions. The means for our political advancement which commended themselves to Kristodas Pal certainly can not suit the requirements of the present time; but, the principles which guided his movements are eternal and, as such, are to be strictly followed.

Elsewhere will be found an account of his life and career as given by our contemporaries of the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News*. We do not know how to console the bereaved family—the aged father, the old mother, the loving wife, the young son and daughter. Their best consolation lies in complete resignation. It is something, no doubt that all India mourns the most irreparable loss to the family and to the country. May his ashes rest in peace!

The Indian Spectator, Bombay, 27th July 1884.

THOUGH scarcely full of years, the Father of the Native Press dies full of honours such as never before fell to the lot of the journalist in India, Indian or European. The Hon. Rai Kristodas Pal, C. I. E. was at heart a people's man. But circumstances drifted him into a position in which he had often to do battle for a particular class. It does not, however, follow that his advocacy of the landed interest any way interfered with his active sympathy for the mass of his countrymen. Still, as we have said, the position was one of peculiar difficulty, which he managed to keep with credit to himself and advantage to his country.

As a speaker we are inclined to give him the first place among his eminent contemporaries. As a debater Mr. Kristodas had no equal. His knowledge of affairs generally was very extensive and accurate, and on matters municipal and fiscal he was known to be an authority. His removal leaves a gap which is not likely to be filled, so varied was his usefulness and so far-reaching its influence.

Personally Baboo Kristodas was a most amiable man—simple, generous, ready to afford advice as also to accept it and always thinking of others more than of himself. It was only last week that the writer of this note heard many of the highest functionaries in the land speak of Mr Kristodas Pal with real feeling, in spite of their difference on public grounds.

We saw nearly three years ago that the Patriot was being sadly overworked. We more than once heard him deplore the want of co-operation from amongst the educated class, as he sat on the floor scribbling his articles on the palm of his hand. At such times we recognised in him the true *Hindoo Patriot*. The dread of protracted illness and the indifference above alluded to took the sunshine out an essentially bright and most lovable life. It is for his countrymen now, and especially for the wealthy and influential class whose cause he championed with singular ability and devotion, to render the long-standing tribute to his memory.

The Mahratta, Poona, 27th July 1884.

IN the Honourable Rai Bahadoor Kristodas Pal, C. I. E., the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, India has lost a prince of men. Our readers must be aware that the deceased gentleman had been ailing for the last month or so. When the news spread throughout all India, all expressed their deep regret and prayed God for his recovery. But it was not to be. The news of his being on his way to recovery could have hardly reached the remotest corner of India, when the dire report of his demise on the 24th inst. will come upon them like a thunder-clap. He was born in 1838 and was 44 years of age at the time of his death. He can not therefore be considered as dying at his proper age. He left College in 1857. At that time he used to contribute to 7 or 8 periodicals and papers; and he became the sole editor of the *Patriot* in 1860. Government conferred the title of Rai Bahadur upon him in 1877 for "much valuable assistance most ungrudgingly given." Under his editorship the *Hindoo Patriot* became the leading native paper of Bengal. "He had the rare merit, "as the *Times of India* observes, of seeing both the sides of a question." Such praise coming from such a quarter must speak highly of the abilities of Kristodas Pal. He represented the cause of the zemindars in the Legislative Council with singular ability and was a formidable opponent of the Tenancy Bill. In his earlier career he had distinguished himself by his fearless, and at the same time moderate, advocacy of the rights of the people against the encroachments of Government. He had the fullest confidence of the zemindars. The British Indian Association, when it was asked last year to elect a representative to sit in

the Supreme Legislative Council, chose him to represent them. His loss is therefore irretrievable. May his soul rest in peace.

The Indian Messenger, Calcutta, July 27, 1884.

BEFORE the present issue of our paper reaches our readers, they must have been informed by the daily papers of the lamented death of the Hon'ble Kristo Das pal. His death is truly a national calamity, and is being mourned as such by all sections of the native community. He was one who had risen to the highest eminence and political influence, by his own intelligence and patient industry, and also by the judicious use he made of his means and opportunities. There was very little of the heroic element in him, but he was uncommonly gifted with that rare virtue—sound common sense. This, combined with a wonderfully retentive memory, made him a model editor. In private or public life, his career was not certainly marked by any great acts of selfsacrifice, and it is also true, his devotion to his country was not that of a *lover*, but that of a cautious and prudent servant; but yet within certain limits, and those limits were wide, he rendered valuable services to his country. His memory is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. Such men are an honor to the race they belong to, and we feel his loss the more keenly because his like we do not hope to see for many years to come.

The Hindu, Madras, 28th July 1884.

WE have learnt with extreme regret the death of the Honourable Kristo Das Pal, which unhappy occurrence took place in Calcutta on Thursday morning. In his death India has lost one of the best of her children, to whom she was far dearer than any other wordly object. He was a true patriot; whatever struck him to be conducive to the welfare of his country he did honestly and fearlessly. In the course of his long career as a public man, he had stored such a variety of information on all subjects bearing on the social and political questions, that what he said or wrote on them was held to be authoritative. As the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* for a space of more than twenty years, as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and subsequently of the Council of the Viceroy, as a Municipal Commissioner, as an Honorary Magistrate, and as one who took a prominent part in all public movements, he rendered eminent service to his countrymen; and the superior culture of his mind, the wide range of his information, and his diligent habits, made it peculiarly valuable. Added to these, he possessed a very happy style of writing, easy, clear, and to the point. In his articles in the *Hindoo Patriot*, and in the minutes which he had to write upon various topics, he was never guilty of ambition in his diction, of intemperate language or of want of perspicuity. On the platform, he was an eloquent and impressive speaker, never tiresome or diffuse —defects which are generally said to be characteristic of Bengalee speakers. In the Council, he was a powerful and acute debater, and he had no match in that respect among his colleagues, whether European or native. Sir Richard Temple once observed that next to Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, Mr. Kristodas Pal was the best informed man in India. An interviewer has described his impressions during a few minutes' conversation with him in the following terms :

"The Cosmopolitan knowledge, the rapidity of ideas, the liberality of views, and the fluency of speech of this remarkable man took us by surprise and won our admiration. Drainage schemes, Rent Bills, Afghan Wars, Naga Disturbances, Water rates, Budgets, Famines, were evidently things he had made his particular study, while to hear him talk of science one would fancy he was a book-worn, and of the money market and trade, that he was a frequenter of the stock exchange. . . . He was a power in the land, the Honorary Adviser of the Bengal Government, the terror of erring and *bahadhuring* officials, the champion of rights and vindicator of wrongs, the secretary of the greatest political association in the Empire, and the editor of the leading weekly journal in the Presidency if not in India."

In 187[illegible] title of Rai Bahadhar was conferred upon him in recognition of his services to the Government and the public, and on the 1st of January 1878 he was invested with the Insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. His influence, however, was mainly due to his success as the editor of the oldest native paper in the country. With the single exception of Sir George Campbell, he enjoyed the confidence of successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal. The ability and moderation with which he discussed political questions commended his writings to the respectful attention of the Government. He was indeed somewhat unpopular with the younger generation of the Bengalis, whose impatience and comparatively light temper could not tolerate the apparent obstruction of their elderly fellow-citizens. Kristodas Pal also made himself unpopular on account of his advocacy of the rights of the Zamindars and of his inveterate opposition of the Tenancy Bill. But he frequently protested against the ascription of any partizan character to his views, and there is no reason to doubt the veracity of his protest. Indeed there is nothing in his voluminous writings to show that he entertained any feeling of jealousy or dislike which occasionally characterises the attitude of the retiring generation towards their younger rivals; on the other hand in the columns of his paper he zealousy and ably advocated the views of the educated class and resented in strong language any infraction of their rights. His emphatic condemnation of the Statutory Civil Service which he frequently said was intended to patronise the class of "aristocratic noodles" would show how little he was inclined to undertake the exclusive advocacy of the wealthy class. He was also sometimes censured as being somewhat of a trimmer and willing to sacrifice public interest to the distinction of official friendship. But so far as we have been able to observe of his public career from this distance, we find ourselves unable to concur in this unfavourable judgement of Kristodas Pal's character as a public man. For, when occasion required frank criticism, he did not hesitate to make it. Of all the Lieutenant Governors he knew Sir Ashley Eden most intimately; yet he denounced him for his part in the passing of the Vernacular Press Act, as strongly as any other journalist. Again his conduct as a Member in the Viceregal Legislative Council in the matter of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill was extremely praiseworthy. His criticism of the Government's compromise was bold and manly and elicited the admiration of the whole Indian community. He was indeed, as we have said, a cautious politician and did not like the pushing radicalism that has come to be characteristic of the rising generation of the Bengalis. He was a moderate Liberal, so to speak, and was orthodox in his social and religious habits. It is said that once he was invited to canvass for an Irish seat in the House of Commons; but he had of course to decline to do so on account of the social obstacle which he chose to impose on himself. There was, therefore, a moral chasm between the generation that Kristodas Pal represented, and others over whom men of the type of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee exercised great influence. But it is wrong to say that Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur was a less sincere patriot on that account or had in his view the interest of one particular division of the community in preference to its general welfare. Above all, it must be observed that he was a human being and of that species of God's creation, perfection is no attribute. In judging of the distinguished men of the world, it is unfair to dwell exclusively or much upon their shortcomings. It is enough that they were sincere, and contributed to the well-being of the society more than the share of their average contemporaries. That Kristodas Pal has done this, not even his bitterest enemy, if he has left any, will deny; and that entails an obligation upon the country to include his name in the community of its benefactors.

The Indian Chronicle, Bankipore, 28th July 1884.

THE death of the Hon'ble Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur, C. I. E., has filled all India with profound grief. Here, in the Capital of Behar, the melancholy tidings of his death were received with the same intense feeling of sorrow as is present on the occasion of a personal bereavement, for the Hon'ble gentleman was one of the staunchest friends of Behar, and had thoroughly endeared himself to every educated man in this province, both as a friend and as a noble example worthy of imitation. It is difficult for contemporary chroniclers like us to estimate properly the life and labors of Kristo Das Pal, and the influence they exercised on the political life of Bengal during the last quarter of a century. When this generation will have passed away, when Kristodas will have become the property of history, then alone we believe the worth of the man and his works will be properly estimated and appreciated. Now, when everybody believes that he can conduct a newspaper and fire off a speech, and amidst the general progress of political ideas all round, we are apt to underestimate Kristodas Pal considerably, and confound him with the common run of native statesmen and orators. They, however, are the copies, sometimes the successful copies of which the original was Kristodas Pal. When Bengal was still enveloped in the impenetrable haze of political slavery, in the light of Kristodas Pal's genius was the only heaven of our hope. Our patriots of today fight for the carrying out of a principle already recognised and also already carried out to a certain extent, Kristodas Pal fought when that principle itself was disputed, and it was almost an open question whether the Government of India was not to be based on the dictates of despotism. As editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, though not the father Kristodas Pal was certainly the great uncle of the native press in Bengal. By the ability, moderation, and consistency of principles he always displayed in the conduct of his paper, he earned for it and for himself the respect of our rulers, and raised the native press of Bengal to the dignity of a power. To-day the native press is a healthy, vigorous, growing institution. In 1860 when Kristodas Pal took charge of the *Hindoo Patriot*, that paper itself was in a somnolent state, and besides it native journalism was represented by scraps of spasmodic efforts abortive in effect. The progress of the *Hindoo Patriot* has been closely followed by the progress of the native press. Firmness and honesty of purpose, a patriotism that however sorely tempted never swerved from its love of fatherland, a close, methodical habit of business and application, a mind and memory that could grasp and retain the minute as well the general aspects of a question with equal ease, a beautiful heart, and a sound head, added to an extraordinary capacity for quick observation, and a facile and idiomatic pen, and a ready and irresistible eloquence—these were the attributes which raised Kristodas Pal to the position he occupied, and in any other country of the world, would have raised him to a similar position. At the present moment when the struggle for political liberty is the maddest in Bengal, the loss of Kristodas Pal, and of his wise and conciliatory counsels in the Press and in the Legislative Chamber, is irreparable. To the zemindars of Bengal and Behar whose life-long champion and leader he was, the sudden death of Kristodas Pal is an unmitigated misfortune. There is not a single man in the country to take his place. Our heart is too full of grief to enable us to write a longer obituary notice. We may say more when the first gush of grief will have subsided and the lacerated heart feels a little at rest. In the meantime the following leading facts in the career of Kristodas Pal will be doubtless read with melancholy interest by many of our readers :—

The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur was born in the year 1839, so that he was only 45 years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at the Oriental Seminary and at the Hindoo College under that distinguished educationist, Captain D. L. Richardson. After the completion of his education he entered the service of Government as a ministerial officer, and was a failure, owing to the fact that great minds can never succeed in small places. Walter Scott remained all his life a briefless barrister, and Kristodas Pal would have doubtless always remained an indifferent ministerial officer had he continued in the line. But he left the service of Government and directed his attention to journalism. He was a frequent contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*, *Hindoo Intelligencer*, the *Citizen*, *Phœnix*, *Harkaru*, *Hindoo Patriot*, *Indian Field*, and the *Englishman*. On the death of that eminent publicist, Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea in 1860, Kristodas Pal became the sole editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* at the remarkably early age of 21, and during the 24 years of his editorial charge the *Hindoo Patriot* has been the leading paper on this side of India. A record of Kristodas Pal's life, as connected with the *Hindoo Patriot*, the British Indian Association, the Calcutta Municipality, the Bengal Council and the Imperial Council, is virtually the record of the political history of Bengal for the last 25 years. Soon after his appointment to the charge of the *Hindoo Patriot*, the deceased attained Municipal honors, and during the 19 years that he continued member of the Calcutta Municipality, he always commanded the respect and admiration of his colleagues, both European and native. His superior talents, and an almost inexhaustible fund of information, together with his powers of successful debating, and his persuasive eloquence, Kristodas Pal was virtually the leader of the Municipality. In 1872 he was for the first time appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and his successful career in that Council must be still too fresh in the mind of our readers to need mention here. Kristodas Pal was second to none in the Bengal Council in any way. Since 1872 he was constantly a Counsellor. He was, we believe, twice appointed a Member of the Bengal Council, and when the British Indian Association was last year invited by Lord Ripon to nominate a representative to sit in the Imperial Legislative Council, Kristodas Pal was unanimously selected. The Rent Bill still continues in the Council and Kristodas is no more,

and God alone knows what is in store for the zemindars. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him at the Imperial Assemblage Durbar on the first January 1877, and never was title or honor more worthily bestowed. In the following year he was invested with the Insignia of a Companion of the Indian Empire, and he was truly a companion of the Indian Empire. Kristodas Pal was an Honorary Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and was actively connected with all public movements of any note in and about Calcutta.

There is nothing more certain than death, nothing more uncertain than the time of dying. Kristodas Pal has been cut away in the prime of his greatness when the portals of glory were just opened to him, and when his services were most needed by his country. India is simply inconsolable. We know that the tear over the tomb is unavailing, but what philosophy is strong enough to resist the "overwhelming burst of grief" before it is "calmed down into the gentle tear of recollection ?"

The Behar Herald, Behar, 29th July 1884.

A HEAVY curse seems to be on this ill fated land. She is to lose all her best sons in the prime of their life and the hey-day of their career. Death becomes somewhat bearable when it takes place at a ripe old age, when one's work in life is finished, when one's talents and acquirements have been fully devoted to the service of his country or of the world at large. But it has been seldom the lot of this unfortunate land to get the benefit of the well-developed powers and the mature judgment of her ablest childrens. Babu Hurrish Chunder died in the very height of his fight for the Indigo-ridden ryot of Bengal before he could witness the final triumph of the cause he had so nobly espoused. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter was cut off in the zenith of his glory. Babu Keshub Chunder fell a victim to premature death in the very middle of his brilliant career. And now the country mourns the loss of Babu Kristo Das at an age in which many eminent men had not made their mark on the history of their times. He was born in the year 1833 according to some accounts and in 1839 according to others, and so even taking the earlier date to be the correct one was barely forty-four at the time of his death. His father Babu Issur Chunder Pal placed him in the Oriental Seminary where he received the first rudiments of his education. His scholastic career was so distinguished that even as a boy he gave ample promise of that brilliant future which was in store for him. In 1854, he joined the Hindu Metropolitan College where he along with Babu Sambhu Chunder Mookerjee, the Editor of the *Reis and Rayyet*, Babu Nilmoney Dey the Head Assistant of the Inspector General of Registration and others studied for some time under that able critic and accomplished man of letters Captain D. L. Richardson. Like so many others of his countymen he did not consider his education finished with his College career, and after leaving College in 1857 he with his school friend Babu Shambhu Chunder Mookerjee pursued a course of private studies at the Calcutta Public Library and the Library of the Metropolitan College. At the Metcalfe Hall he devoted his time chiefly to the English periodicals, such as the Edinburgh and the Westminster Reviews. His career as a public writer had commenced even from his school days, and his first contributions to the Press appeared in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, then edited by Captain Harris, one of his professors of the Metropolitan College. With his friend Babu Sumbhu Chunder Mookerjee he conducted for a period of six months the *Calcutta Monthly Magazine* a journal which they had started. Besides his contributions to the Calcutta papers, such as the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Citizen*, the *Phœnix*, the *Bengal Harkuru* and the *Englishman* he used for sometime to write regularly as its Calcutta correspondent to the *Central Star* edited by Mr. Knight at Cawnpore. His connection with journalism was next kept up through the *Hindu Intelligencer* on the staff of which he continued to be till its suppression during Lord Canning's administration. The signs of future greatness discernible in the young Kristodas did not escape the observant eyes of the veteran Kashi Prosad Ghose the editor of that paper of whom it is said that he used to remark that the youth was destined to be a great man. That prediction was more than fulfilled though the old author of *the Shair* did not live to see it. Babu Kashi Prasad however was not the only person who could estimate at its true value the intrinsic worth of the subject of this memoir. It was about the time of the suppression of the *Hindu Intelligencer* that his connection with the *Hindu Patriot* and with it his intimacy with Babu Hurish Chunder commenced, and the latter came to entertain so high an opinion of his abilities that he prevailed upon his young friend to accept the post of the Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association which he was filling at the time. This we believe to have been the turning point in his career. The facilities that were afforded there for the study of the political questions of the day he turned to the greatest advantage. It was there also that he came in contact with some of the master minds among his own countrymen, and the contact could not but leave a lasting impression on the mind and character of the young student of Politics. There was Babu Ram Gopal Ghose whose life as a public man was a model for study and imitation. Rajah then Babu Digumber Mitter was there whose keen intelligence and acute penetration helped the Association and its young Secretary with advice on occasion of difficulty or danger. There too was Babu Peary Chand Mitter whose mature judgment and ripe scholarship proved at times of great service to this distinguished body of which he was a member. Babu Joykissen Mookerjee the Indian Fawcett, Babu Kissory Chand Mittra and Dr. Rajendra Lala completed this brilliant galaxy. Such a company could not fail to have its effects on the intelligent youth whom fate had thrown in their midst, and he made so great an use of his natural gifts and the adventitious circumstances with which he was favoured by fortune that at the end of his valuable but short career he had outstripped many of his former guides in the race of life. The death of Babu Hurrish Chunder paved the way for his accession, in December 1860, to the Editorial chair of the *Hindu Patriot* which he continued to occupy with so much distinction to himself and advantage to the country almost uninterruptedly up to the day of his death.

His appointment as Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta helped to develop those powers of debate which afterwards stood him in so good stead in the Council Chamber. It was at the meetings of the civic board that Babu Kristodas first attracted attention as a fluent and forcible speaker and a ready debater. His fluent tongue and ready wit succeeded in time in securing for him so complete an ascendancy in the corporation that for years hardly anything important was done or attempted by the guardian of the city without his counsel or assistance. He was appointed member of the Bengal Council in 1875 and in 1880 became in name as he always was in reality the Secretary to the British Indian Association. His triumphs in the Council Chamber are too many to enumerate and too fresh to need a recounting. During the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Richard Temple he was in so full an enjoyment of the confidence of Government, that our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* had an occasion to say at the time that Babu Kristodas was generally regarded as the virtual ruler of Bengal. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, a distinguished privilege which unfortunately he could not long enjoy. The Government had also recognised his valuable services to the country by showering other honours on him. He was made a *Rai Bahadur* and a Companion of the Indian Empire. He breathed his last at 11-45 A. M. on Thursday the 24th instant, leaving his old parents, a young wife, two children and all India to mourn his loss. In him the zemindars have lost a most powerful champion, the Native Press its oldest and most valued member and the country one of its most faithful sons and a true patriot.

Gup and Gossip, Calcutta, 30th July, 1884.

How are the mighty fallen! One by one
The unsparing foe with ruthless hand cuts down;
Nor spares the monarch for his royal crown,
Nor the tired warrior, who with setting sun
Sinks helpless. Too soon, with work undone
Full many a hero yields his broken sword;
While the proud leader shouts the welcome word,
And falls ere half his victory be won.

Ah! such was he, who, eager for the fight,
Answered in youth his country's earnest call,
To do brave deeds of nobleness and might,
Careless alike if praise or censure fall,
Then, while his sun still gained its midday height,
Yielded his life, beloved and mourned of all.

THE Magnitude of the loss which the country has sustained by the death of Kristodas Pal can be only very dimly concieved by his countrymen just at the present moment. Indeed it is perhaps only once in a century that a man like him breathes and moves among the people of a country all lethargy and subjection. Now that he is no more, we are being always involuntarily reminded of the extraordinary capacity for work which that one man possessed among a vast number of lip-patriots and busy do-nothings. If he has died at a premature age—at an age when he was best fitted to benefit the Government and the country more than ever, he has assuredly succumbed to overwork performed decidedly in the interests of his country. He had a keen sense of, and an unflinching devotion to, what he called his duty, whatever must have been his conception of that duty, to the land of his birth. And it was by no means such a wrong conception. He knew the rulers of his country very well and he also knew that the aspirations of his countrymen, however just and proper, were of a nature that the rulers somehow or other were not inclined to fully countenance. He knew too that so long as the ruling class had no better regard for the ruled than what finds expression somewhat covertly perhaps, in the not over-complimentary term "Native," those aspirations must indeed be doomed to disappointment. This being so, Kristodas adopted, perhaps very judiciously, a rather conciliatory course whenever called upon to express his opinion on matters of the kind whether in speech or in writing. But this was a policy which his more youthful countrymen in the soreness of their exasperated disappointment could very scarcely appreciate. They preferred outspokenness even to the bitterest end to conciliation, forgetting for the while that there are cases in which even rigid truth-telling has its penalties. Thus the late Hon'ble Kristodas was often misunderstood, and this misunderstanding used not un-often to be deepened into prejudice and hatred and at times, even descended to low personalities and abuse. There was one consolation for the Hon'ble gentleman even in all that hatred, and abuse or those personalities which, we presume, his keen sagacity could not fail to find. Perhaps he was well aware, as he ought to have been, that even underneath the grossest attack against him there lurked an unmistakable current of love and admiration for his worth and high character, of the man, whosoever he be, who levelled it. And this was probably the reason why he, in conjunction with his rare qualities of calmness and forbearance, was always able to calmly put up with the greatest insult offered to him.

But it is upon the usefulness of Kristodas Pal's career that the admiration of the future historian of British India would be piqued to dilate. His was a busy life unsurpassed by that of any of our public men living in the past or in the present. Work truly was the substance of his existence; it was his passion, pleasure and play. Work was the thing he loved best in the world, and when we remember that the passion for work was directed assuredly to the furtherance of the interests of his country, our admiration for him is only deep and sincere. That he was a patriot at heart there could not ever be the smallest doubt, however misleading indeed must his actions in that respect have been frequently enough. But this latter, call it weakness or diplomacy, was more than counter-balanced by the eminently valuable services he rendered to the cause of his country in cases of extreme emergency. He was not blessed with any spark of genius, but his indomitable energy coupled with his never flagging perseverance—with his keen sagacity, strong common sense and calm judgment to boot—won for him even higher esteem of his fellow-men than what the most pronounced genius would proudly lay claim to. If he was not brilliant scholar, his education was not defective; if he was not a sparkling writer, he was indeed a powerful one; if he was not a consummate orator, he was a fluent speaker, and the persuasiveness of whose arguments, if they did not lead to conviction, would certainly sow the germs of it for the time being. But as a debater he was simply unrivalled, and to this extraordinary debating capacity of his the Zemindars, whose cause he took up more warmly because he thought them to be the most wronged class, ought certainly to attribute all the victories won by them during the last quarter of a century.

Meanwhile the private life of the most distinguished public man of his age was perhaps the most charming and singularly exemplary in the world. Kindliness was his *forte*, and it was to this natural angelic kindliness mostly that he owed the great success of his life. Never put out even by the most provoking cause, he would never forget to be sweet to the commonest beggar. Risen to the proudest position from a very humble station in life, he did not know what was haughtiness. If the Zemindars found him a ready advocate of their cause, the humblest man's humblest request to write for him the commonest petition obtained from him as ready a compliance. You might disturb him in the midst of his writing which he always used to do before his visitors, even while talking with them, without running the least risk of annoying him. But this was not all. His nature was not only kind but extremely sympathetic; and this sympathy was often of a very substantial kind. If he could not help poor people with money, he helped them by securing them sources through which they could obtain it. The fact of his having a large circle of friends among Government Officials led all sorts of unemployed people to flock to him with the view of securing employments through his influence, and whenever he could conveniently use that influence for their benefit he would not hesitate for a moment. To be useful to others was his motto in life and he

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kept that motto always steadly in view both in public and private life. As a son he was all that a son should be to his parents; as a father he was very affectionate to his children, while to his wife he was what his natural love, kindness, affection, sense of duty, and above all, his high moral character, could make him. In religion he was one of the best Hindus. He loved his religion as he loved his own country. Even in theological discussion he would betray the same grip of a subject as he would in politics. He was, however, not an enemy to reforms which he thought were needed in the interests, of the Hindu Community. He was a warm advocate, for instance, of the re-marriage of Hindu child-widows. He said so openly, and supported a marriage of this description which took place in a very respectable family in Calcutta less than a year ago. He was a man of very simple habits, of the most unostentatious demeanour, of exceptionally suave manners which secured him the friendship of any Englishman he met for the first time. He was a sincere and loving friend and a very courteous acquaintance. As he was the moving spirit of very many public institutions, he was also one of the chief supporters of very many private concerns, and as his loss has caused so many gaps in the former it has as well left many in the latter. In short Kristodas was a man whose loss is a decided national calamity, and being at once a statesman and diplomatist of no mean order, his loss will be as well mourned over in all political circles in the world.

Scarcely has India recovered from the shock of Keshub Chunder Sen's death, when the news of another public calamity comes over the land. The Honorable Kristodas Pal was a man of rare and valuable gifts. He rose from a comparatively low state to be a prince in the land. His death last week at the early age of 42 can be regarded as nothing short of a national loss.

It is one of the misfortunes of public men that they are equally beloved and hated. Their actions are misinterpreted, their motives often seriously mis-understood. Private interests have frequently to yield to the public good. As a national consequence, the leader of men is abused and thwarted. It is quite possible that the temptations and trials which crowd upon him prove sometimes too much, and he errs as all men err. But death, which softens all animosities, interposes a kindly hand between Kristo Das Paul and his opponents. Often wrong, often right, he was still a great man.

The Bengal Public Opinion Calcutta, 31st July 1884.

Scarcely has the country recovered from the severe shock occasioned by the death of Kesav Chundra Sen, when again it has plunged into deep sorrow. It is only six months now that the whole country went into mourning for Keshab Chundra, and to-day it has to mourn the loss of the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur. Kistodas is dead. He has been gathered to his forefathers in heaven. The news has cast a deep gloom over the whole country. The hand that supported with such mighty force the cause of his countrymen, is palsied by death. The tongue that spoke wisdom in councils of statesmen and Governors has been silenced for ever. The great political leader of Bengal, the deserving head of the Venacular Press, the main support of the Zemindars, is no more. We can hardly realise the fact. The loss to the country is irreparable ; the loss to the zemindars of whom he was the real leader and friend will simply prove irretrievable.

Babu Kristodas Pal was the brightest product of English education in this country. Born of parents in a rather humble position in life, young Kristodas received his first lessons in his mother-tongue in the Oriental Siminary ; and even here he so far distinguished himself by his intelligence and application as to win a silver medal. A few years later he joined the then Metropolitan College. Kristodas left college when he was scarcely nineteen years old, and sought admission into a Government office. He was soon after appointed as translator in the District Court of the 24-Perganas. But he was in a few days removed from this post to make way, we are told by a contemporary, for a relation of the then Subjudge. Being thrown out of employ, Babu Kristodas took to contributing to the periodical literature of the country. He was shortly after taken by the hand by Babu Hurro Chunder Ghose, who procured for him the Assistant Secretaryship of the British Indian Association.

It was here, that Babu Kristodas began to cultivate those literary habits, which in after life gained for him the highest place among his countrymen, as a writer and journalist. It was also here that his genius found ample scope for development. He drew up memorials to Government ; delivered speeches in the meetings of the Association and gained that knowledge of the state of affairs of his country which afterwards earned for him the high distinction of the greatest statesman among his countrymen. He soon attracted the attention of the local authorities ; and was selected a member of the then new body of Justice to whom the Municipal administration of Calcutta was entrusted. His career in the Municipal Commission was as brilliant and as successful as it was in theBritish Indian Association. Within a short space of time Babu Kristodas became the very life and soul of the Municipality. His successful career in the Municipality gained for him a few years after a seat in the Provincial Legislature, to which he was first appointed in 1872. His services as a councillor was so much valued and appreciated by the Government that he was continually being re-appointed to a seat in the Bengal Council till in the year 1883 he was translated to the Imperial Legislative Council, to help the Government in the matter of the Tenancy Bill still pending before the Legislature.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill is pending before the Council, and Kristodas Pal's death at this moment has been most unfortunate. There is not a second man in Bengal who so thoroughly studied this question and who can with equal ability defend the interests of the zemindars of the province. Then there is also the Local Self-Government scheme, in the development of which also his services would have been simply invaluable. The collision between the Local Government and the City Corporation has brought on a serious crisis in the municipal affairs of this country, and Kristodas has been snatched away from us at a moment when we could ill spare his services. But the will of the All High must be done ! We should trustfully bow down before the decree of the All-merciful who does everything for the good of this world.

It is most difficult to mark the exact place of Kristodas Pal among his countrymen. That he was a man of extraordinary powers his wonderful success amply proves. His powers amply fitted him for a great political leader, and indeed at one time he bade fair to become the tribune of the people, a position, which he in fact occupied till the interests of the zemindars began to clash with those of the rayats and the tribune of the people stood up to help the powerful aristocracy of the land. Since then he has been the faithful friend and staunch supporter of the zemindar party. It speaks volumes in favour of Kristodas Pal's extraordinary tact and powers of mind that though born in a very humble position in life, he could secure by dint of his own sterling qualities the undisputed leadership of the whole aristocracy of Bengal. Long before he occupied a seat in the Viceroy's Council, Kristodas did actually influence the deliberations of that body through the native members of the Council. It is said that Kristodas Pal held such sway over the minds of the Maharajas, Rajas, and wealthymen in Bengal, that they would not give their votes for or against any proposition without first consulting him and ascertaining his views. Kristodas always acted as an interpreter between the Government and the people.

In private life, Kristodas Pal was liked and respected by all who knew him. His unostentatious bearing and his simple habits, won for him the admiration of his friends and acquaintances. Though occupying such a high position his head was never giddied by the height of eminence he had reached. He is reported to have been an orthodox Hindu. Kristodas was never a social reformer. He selected politics as his special occupation and never troubled himself much about the social questions of the time. But nevertheless in him the country has lost a sincere patriot, the Native Press their recognised leader, the poor men their best friend, the rich their trusted adviser and ablest advocate, the Government an eminent councillor and faithful ally, the Queen a most loyal subject and devoted servant. May his soul ever rest in peace !

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, 31stJuly 1884.

THE death of Babu Kristo Das Pal is a shock to the whole country. Every body would bewail the loss of the Hon'ble Kristo Das. We need hardly give a public utterance to our deep feelings caused by the sad event. Our voice would be simply drowned in the general cry of lamentation that has been most deservedly raised. Yet we cannot help expressing our feelings on the subject. But before saying anything as to the great loss we have suffered in the death of Baboo Kristo Das, we will note certain reflections of a general character with which this sad event has struck us.

The career of Babu Kristodas Pal may be looked at from four points of view. The *Hindoo Patriot*, the British Indian Association, the advocacy of the zemindari interest and the work in the Legislative Councils.

Of the four objects mentioned above, Baboo Kristo Das especially indentified himself with the object of advancing the cause of zeminders in Bengal and that of promoting the British Indian Association. In both these matters Babu Kristo Dass worked with signal ability and success.

Then as regards the advocacy of zemindary interest, unquestionably Babu Kristo Das furthered that interest to very a great extent indeed. It was he, around whom zemindars of opposite and rival feelings gathered and stood. It was he who, by strongly advocating their cause in the Legislative Councils and in the *Hindu Patriot*, inspired the whole of that body with strength and a feeling of unity. And it was by no means a small thing to invigorate and unite such a class of men, as the zemindars of Bengal. But we may well leave this matter to the zemindars themselves to speak on.

As to the services of Babu Kristo Das rendered to the country through the *Hindu Patriot*, it is not for us to speak. There have indeed been occasions when we have differed from our late respected brother and the occasions have been grave too, such as when he opposed the introduction of elective system in Calcutta, when he declaimed against that poor Prince, the Gaekwar of Baroda, or when he supported the abolition of the income tax to make room for a tax like the license tax—indeed on occasions like these we had sadly to differ from Babu Kristo Das. And the fact that he has gone away from among us cannot, we are sorry, make us agree where we differed when he was living. But be that as it may, the decent style, the moderate tone, the dispassionate mode and the extensive knowledge which the *Hindu Patriot* of Babu Kristo Das exhibited could not fail to charm the readers of that paper and to make Babu Kristo Das's name rightly honoured and respected all over the country.

As regards Babu Kristo Das's doings in the Legislative Council, those who heard his last speech in that Assembly on the Ilbert Bill *Concordat* affair, will never forget the patriotic heart which inspired every word of that speech. Babu Kristo Das, it is true,seldom spoke very ardently or strongly. Some may infer from that, that Babu Kristo Das's patriotism may not have been over-ardent. But those who knew his heart and could see into it, are aware what a burning patriotism lurked in that heart, though owing to considerations of policy and necessity, a cold and stifling cover was often put upon it. On the occasion of the speech referred to, Babu Kristo Das divulged a bit of his real heart, and how fervently he spoke, alas! to speak no more!

The Bhagulpore News, Bhagulpore, 1st August 1884.

ANOTHER heavy loss has overtaken India. It was only the other day that we had to mourn the loss of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen and the grief is still fresh in our heart when we are again plunged into the depth of sorrow by the death of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. This melancholy event took place at 11-45 A. M., on Thursday the 24th ultimo. The life of the illustrious deceased is not marked by sensational event, nor startling incident. It was a life at once pure, simple and honest, and spent in the performance of duty. Kristodas Pal was known to the public as the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, as a member of the Supreme and Bengal Legislative Councils and a Secretary to the British Indian Association. The *Hindoo Patriot* was conducted with great ability and good taste. He always commanded the respect of his colleagues, by his deliberations and speeches in the Council Chamber. His knowledge of English, powers of debate and mastery of details attracted notice in England, where influential journals spoke highly of his talents. None of our countrymen had been able to secure the confidence of the Government in so eminent a degree as he. His influence in the Municipal Council was supreme, but he exercised it with descretion and always to the good of the community. All true measures of reform found in him a staunch advocate and on every public question of the day he brought to bear the effects of a ripe judgement and a sound experience. His coolness of temper, tact, moderation and foresight were of the greatest value to the country in these days of her political struggles, and we hope that our younger generation of politicians if they want to do good to the country will tread the footsteps of the departed *Hindoo Patriot*.

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